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# BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

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Report for the Year  
  
1963

LONDON  
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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**PART I**

**GENERAL REVIEW**

**OF THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS**

**AND DEVELOPMENTS OF THE YEAR**

**CHAPTER I**

**GENERAL**

**A. CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS**

**GENERAL**

In October, His Honour the Resident Commissioner, Mr. R. P. Fawcus, C.M.G., O.B.E., was appointed Her Majesty's Commissioner for Bechuanaland, a post which carries the status of a Governor. At the same time, the title of Government Secretary was changed to that of Chief Secretary, and the Assistant Attorney-General and the Finance Secretary became the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary respectively.

As a consequence of this development the Legislative Council no longer had an official President, and at the opening of the Third Session in November, Dr. A. M. Merriweather, O.B.E., was sworn in as its first Speaker.

**COUNCILS**

*Legislative Council*

Fifteen Bills were presented at the third Meeting of the Second Session of the First Legislative Council, held in April. Third readings were given to the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Bill, the Arms and Ammunition (Amendment) Bill, the Appropriation Bill, the National Development Bank Bill, and the Employment Bill, among others which were subsequently passed. The B.P. Abattoir Company Limited and the Export and Canning Company were among other matters discussed.

The Third Session of the Legislative Council was opened by Her Majesty's Commissioner in November. Of the twenty Bills presented those passed included the Prevention of Violence Abroad Bill and the Immigration Bill. Motions on relations with the Republic of South Africa and on the Caprivi Strip were debated and the Select Committee's Report on Racial Discrimination was adopted.

### *African Council*

The Fourth Meeting of African Council, at which two Chiefs, Kgosi Linchwe and Kgosi Neale Sechele, took the Oath, was held in July. The Resident Commissioner consulted Council on the future of Tribal Administration and Local Government, and three members were elected to sit on the Local Government Committee. The report of the Standing Committee on Concessions and Choice of Law was considered.

(Lists of members of the Councils are contained in Appendix II).

## DEVELOPMENT

In July the procedure for consultation about constitutional review was considered and both at this meeting and at the discussions themselves representatives from the political parties, the chieftainship and the Legislative Council took part. In November the agreed principles for a revised Constitution were published in a White Paper which was forwarded to the Secretary of State, and which was tabled in the Legislative Council.

During the year, approval was given to the plan for the development of the new capital town of Gaberones. The total sum earmarked for the project under the Development Plan 1963/68 so far is R4,754,000, mostly in the form of loans, and grants from the United Kingdom Government.

At the 31st December, 1963, there were 14 Local Officers at the Administrative/Professional level, and 12 Executive/Technical Officers. The Service below the Executive/Technical level is virtually localised.

In May, 1963, a committee was appointed to stimulate, implement and review localisation and training policy. As the result of proposals put forward by the committee measures are being taken to start a Bechuanaland Training Centre in 1964 for Trade, Technical, Administrative, Executive and Clerical training; furthermore "on the job" training, evening class work, and other measures have been introduced to intensify the localisation drive.

## B. ADMINISTRATION

### RELATIONS WITH REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

In April the South African Government published a White Paper in which was stated the Republic's intention to establish border posts and to require those who sought entry into South Africa from the High Commission Territories to be in possession of passports or other travel documents.



These measures were brought into effect from 1st July and further measures are to be enforced from 1st January, 1964.

## POLICE

Criminal Statistics for 1963 disclose that 12,667 cases were reported to and investigated by the Police during the year. This reflects an increase of 25.2% when compared with the figure for the previous year and was owing to marked increases in offences against Revenue, Arms and Ammunition and Motor Vehicle Laws.

The approved establishment of the Force was increased by 2 Assistant Superintendents, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 5 Corporals and 18 Constables, but the number of Inspectors was reduced by 2 and Sergeants by 1.

## GENERAL

During the year the British Council appointed a representative, Mr. G. P. Hall, to the three High Commission Territories, with his headquarters at Maseru in Basutoland.

## C. FINANCE AND ECONOMY

During 1963 Bechuanaland suffered again from drought conditions and foot-and-mouth disease. However the export of cattle was maintained and the industry benefited from the new cannery at Lobatsi which began operating during the year. The effect of drought was again reflected in the import of maize and sorghum, of which sufficient could not be grown in the Territory.

The financial position for the year 1962/63 is set out in Chapter B of Part II.

## D. NATURAL RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES

### AGRICULTURE

For the second successive season virtually the whole Territory was affected by severe drought. As a result, only a small proportion of the land normally planted to crops was planted. Farmers generally were handicapped by the fact that their oxen were in very poor condition as a result of the previous season's drought, and in many cases they were unable to take advantage of the early rains for ploughing. Fair crops were reaped in the Barolong, Bangwaketse and Bokalaka areas, especially by those farmers who followed the advice of the Department of Agriculture and practised moisture conservation through early ploughing. The worst affected areas were in the Eastern Bamangwato, and the Bakgatla areas. Large-scale importations of maize and sorghum were necessary,

and emergency measures had to be taken for the feeding of school children and the provision of famine relief work in the worst-hit parts of the Territory.

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Although mineral production in 1963 fell from that recorded in previous years and a manganese mine closed, progress on the Sua Pan project was sufficiently encouraging to suggest that a final assessment of the deposits would be forthcoming in 1964. The prospect of discovering a workable source of copper at Matsitama is also encouraging.

## VETERINARY

The drought of 1962 was to a large extent alleviated during the early months of 1963 by fairly general rains. Unfortunately the late summer rains in most areas failed and by mid-year, particularly in the north-eastern portion of the Territory, severe drought conditions existed.

In order to assist the drought stricken areas, emergency exports of live cattle from these areas to the Cold Storage Commission, Bulawayo were arranged.

Despite a temporary close-down of Lobatsi Abattoir due to an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, a record total of 103,406 head of cattle were slaughtered during the year. The total exports of both carcasses and live cattle reached the record figure of 127,467.

The cannery at B.P. Abattoirs Company Limited, Lobatsi, was opened by Lord Howick, Chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, in June.

In August a team consisting of Dr. G. Purnell, Mr. W. S. Clayton, M.B.E. and Dr. H. Thornton, began investigations into the cattle and meat industry, and completed its report in October. Dr. Purnell is Director of Farm Economics, Department of Agriculture, Alberta ; Mr. Clayton is Manager of the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation's Kongwa cattle ranch and Dr. Thornton was Abattoir and Canneries Adviser to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

## E. TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND SOCIAL SERVICES

### TRIBES

During the year two chiefs were installed. Kgosi Linchwe Kgafela II of the Bakgatla was installed as Chief on the 6th April and on 28th September Kgosi Neale Sechele was installed as Chief of the Bakwena.



## EDUCATION

The number of pupils attending schools in 1963 was nearly 20% more than in 1962. This evidence of a greater desire for education was accompanied by signs of determination to obtain it even at some personal sacrifice in the form of voluntary collection of funds and voluntary work in building classrooms.

A second teacher training college was opened in Serowe in July.

The maximum age for admission to primary schools was reduced by a further year to 12 in 1963.

The first stage in the preparation of a new syllabus for primary schools suitable for use in non-racial schools was completed and a draft has been issued to all schools for practical trial. The second stage of modification and improvement in the light of experience continues.

Bechuanaland was represented in the negotiations and planning which took place during the year in Basutoland with a view to establishing a new University of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland at Roma as a successor to the present Pius XII University College.

The number of Bechuana studying in various universities and institutions of higher education abroad increased from 19 in 1962 to 45 in 1963.

## MEDICAL

At Peleng in Lobatsi a clinic was built and equipped and a district nurse was provided for maternity and child welfare services.

At Kanye the Seventh Day Adventist Mission extended their hospital from 120 beds to 224 beds. Government gave a grant of R20,000 for this work.

At Molepolole the United Free Church of Scotland commenced work on extensions and improvements to their hospital.

## PRISONS

Mr. O. V. Garratt, C.B.E., Adviser to the Secretary of State on Prison Administration, visited the Territory in March, and his report on the Service in Bechuanaland was submitted to Her Majesty's Commissioner in July.

## SOCIAL WELFARE

The work of voluntary organisations continues to improve and expand. Red Cross work has greatly benefited from the presence

of a full-time Field Officer. The Boy Scouts had an important year which included a visit from the Commonwealth Chief Scout and the sending of a contingent to the World Jamboree at Marathon.

Interest in social activities also shows a marked increase, with community centres and various forms of clubs being established, among which was the non-racial Mophane Club at Francistown.

There was evidence that the process of social disturbance with its attendant problems increased in urban areas such as Lobatsi and Francistown and to a lesser extent in the larger tribal centres. Various recreational, cultural and educational activities are being encouraged as a contribution towards a constructive approach to this inevitable but complex problem.

## F. TOWNSHIPS, WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS

### POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Good progress continues to be made with the extension of post office services in the Protectorate and the number of Post Offices and agencies is now 65.

A Post Office Savings Bank has been established, and over 3,300 accounts have already been opened.

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

During the year the staff position did not improve in spite of increased localisation, and there still remain a number of vacancies, especially in the professional and technical grades.

#### *Road Branch*

Although the road network has improved greatly during the last few years, the vast area of the Territory with its low-density population, means that lines of road communications are long and difficult to maintain on the funds available. Traffic densities have increased considerably on many of the roads.

During the early part of the year gravelling was carried out on 36 miles of road, and four box culverts and seven pipe culverts were constructed. Two experimental construction schemes of 2½ and 5 miles in length, to appraise the problems and conditions of designing and costing new roads to be built in sand desert regions, were completed.

Future planning in progress includes the preparation of a submission to the International Development Association for a loan to construct 9½ miles of bitumen surfaced road, 228 miles of gravel



surfaced road, 120 miles of continuous road betterment, and betterment on the main north-south road. Included in the scheme are several bridges and large culverts.

### *Hydraulic Branch*

The development and improvement of Government water supplies in townships, camps and institutions continued throughout the year, the more important items being provision of equipment and mains to seven boreholes at Lobatsi, installation of additional pumping plant at Gaberones, new or additional reticulation and storage tanks at Serowe, Kanye and Mahalapye. A contract was let for the construction of a rolled earth fill dam at Nuane to augment the always-critical water situation in the fast growing township of Lobatsi. It is hoped to impound the 1963/64 rains in this dam.

In the field of borehole equipping and maintenance, twenty-six boreholes, supplying both Tribal and Government needs, were equipped with engine-powered pumping plants of varying capacities.

Three stock dams were repaired, and improvements to other stock dams are continuing. There are seventeen requiring urgent repairs.

### *Building Branch*

During the year, very little building was undertaken by comparison with previous years, due to the limitation of funds voted for capital works. Consequent on this, the professional and technical staff concentrated their efforts on planning and design work to aid the project team in their work on the new capital at Gaborone.

The more important buildings completed or in the course of construction were :

The Teacher Training College at Serowe.

The Public Works Department Training School at Gaberones,

Housing and offices for Movement Control and the Police at various centres.

## G. VISITS

Sir John Maud, G.C.B., made a farewell tour of the Territory in February before being succeeded as High Commissioner, a post which he had held since 1959, by Sir Hugh Stephenson, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O., who took up his appointment in June. In August His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Stephenson, visited Francis-

town, Maun, Gaberones and Lobatsi during their tour of Bechuanaland. The Deputy High Commissioner, Mr. C. R. Latimer, C.B.E., visited Bechuanaland in November.

Among others who visited Bechuanaland were :

Mr. C.E. King, C.M.G., United Kingdom Representative at the United Nations Mission in New York

Colonel Mills, United States Air Attache

Mr. G.C. Clark, Regional Officer in Africa, Food and Agriculture Organisation

Lord Dulverton

Miss Ruth Torrance from the United States Embassy

Mr. A. Campbell, Head of the Southern Africa Department, Colonial Office

Sir Patrick Dean, G.C.M.G., Permanent United Kingdom Representative to the United Nations

Mr. J. H. Brook, Second Secretary, Australian Embassy

Mr. D. M. Miller, Second Secretary, Canadian Embassy

Mr. T. C. Nelson, Second Secretary, United States Embassy

Sir Charles Maclean, Chief Scout of the Commonwealth

Mr. G. I. Smith, Regional Representative, United Nations Technical Assistance Board.

Lord Walston

Mr. Waldo Campbell

Miss Marjorie Juta

Mr. Aidan Crawley, M.B.E., M.P.

Mr. J. J. Mendelssohn, M.P.

Mr. D. S. Ferguson, Irrigation Adviser to the Secretary of State

Mr. P. R. Noakes, Chief Information Officer, Colonial Office

Mr. T. W. Chalmers, Deputy Regional Representative, United Nations Technical Assistance Board, East and Central Africa

Mr. U. S. C. Haynes, United States Embassy

Mr. A. M. Kittermaster, Chief Production Officer, Central Office of Information

Mr. G. T. M. de M. Morgan, British Broadcasting Corporation.

## H. HONOURS

### *New Year Honours:*

O.B.E. (Civil) Mrs. E. P. Moremi, M.B.E., Batawana Regent.

M.B.E. (Civil) Mr. H. H. B. Murray-Hudson, Administrative Officer.

### *Queen's Birthday Honours:*

C.B.E. (Civil) Mr. Rasebolai Kgamane, O.B.E., B.E.M., African Authority, Bamangwato.

M.B.E. (Civil) Mr. W. Brown, Director of Posts and Telegraphs.



## CHAPTER 2

### **PROGRESS OF COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1963**

Brief particulars of the progress of Colonial Development and Welfare schemes are given in this chapter. Further details will be found in Part II and a full financial statement is set out in Table VI.

#### *D.3046 and D.3064 and D.5610 and D.4610 A-C. Development of Education.*

R197,143 was spent on these two schemes. The Teacher Training College at Serowe was opened in July, 1963. Classroom and hostel facilities at the Trade School, Gaberones, were extended at the cost of R3,693. R15,228 was spent on secondary schools; R7,338 on the Indian Boarding School, Lobatsi; R6,741 on Kanagas Boarding School and R1,149 on St. Joseph's College, Khale. The building programme providing for the building and equipping of classrooms at primary schools was completed in 1963. A further R1,700 was spent on clerical courses for Africans and R19,264 was spent on bursaries.

#### *D.3721 and 3721 A-B. Bushmen Survey.*

Under this scheme research continued throughout the year under review and following the completion of the major phase of the Bushman investigation funds were devoted to the maintenance of contact between the Bushmen Survey Officer, in order that the co-operation upon which the implementation of any action to be suggested in the final report would depend might continue. The symbiosis between the Bushman and the Bakgalagadi in the western portion of Ghanzi district and the Northern Kgalagadi district was investigated and in the Central Kalahari Game Reserve vaccination against smallpox and other medical treatment was given in co-operation with the Medical Department.

A borehole near Xadi was equipped and another is being drilled in the Reserve.

#### *D. 4029 and R907. Extension of Present Disease Control Fencing and Quarantines; Establishment of a Veterinary Investigational Laboratory.*

The patrolling of the restricted areas was continued during the year under review and mobile stock inspection teams extended their work. Due to the work of these teams the July foot and mouth outbreak was detected in good time. The situation was greatly relieved by the fact that a field laboratory was able to move into the area

and that a highly effective vaccine was produced to counter the strain of virus concerned.

*D. 4303. Geological Hydrological and Mineral Survey.*

This scheme was closed on 31st March, 1963 when the provision for capital expenditure for the Geological Survey was transferred to the ordinary Territorial estimates.

*D. 4599. Soil Conservation.*

R8,930 was spent on this scheme. Tribal Authorities were successfully encouraged to take an active interest in soil conservation and the construction of small stock dams. Several such dams were constructed using local volunteer labour, with simple earth moving equipment and technical direction supplied by the Department of Agriculture under this scheme. One Tribal Authority now includes provision for soil conservation work in the annual estimates.

*D. 4605. Development of Social Welfare.*

Progress under this scheme during 1963 included the construction and equipping of the Leseding Community Centre, and the Mophane Club, both in Francistown. It also provided some funds for assistance to locally-run projects such as the Peleng Community Centre Lobatsi, and the Serowe Social Centre. Funds were also used to help a wide variety of local groups such as sports and women's clubs. In addition, the scheme provided the salaries of an Assistant Social Welfare Officer, a Scouts Roving Commissioner and a Girl Guides Secretary. The Scouts and Guides also received grants to assist with travelling.

*D. 4606 and D.4606A. Development of Agriculture and Forestry.*

R36,114 was spent on this scheme during the financial year 1962/63. Details of work done are contained in Part II Chapter 6, sections B and D. Extension Officers continued to give tuition in improved methods of agriculture to members of the "Pupil Farmer Scheme". Farmers' meetings and shows were held at a cost of R2,074. Experimental work was continued on cotton and grain crops, and good results were obtained, despite adverse weather conditions. A campaign was also launched to persuade farmers to destump their lands. (During the year loans amounting to R20,147 were approved under the Revolving Loan Fund to assist them in doing so).

On the advice of the Forest Consultant, a detailed assessment of the forest resources in the Chobe District was carried out, and a Forest Officer appointed. An aerial survey of the area was carried out in 1962, and during May and August of 1963 the external



boundaries of the forest were traced. An assessment of damage done to trees by elephant, which was extensive, was carried out.

D. 4608. *Development of Water Supplies.*

This scheme in the main provided for the purchase and installation of engine-powered pumping plants of varying capacities for both Government and Tribal needs. It also provided for repairs to three stock dams.

D. 4609. *Underground Water Development.*

This scheme, which provided for capital expenditure in the development of underground water supplies, was closed on 31st March, 1963, when such provision was transferred to the ordinary Territorial estimates.

D. 4639 and D. 4639A. *Development of Medical and Health Services.*

R41,669 was spent on this scheme in the financial year 1962/63. The Mental Home, Lobatsi, was extended at a cost of R13,560. R5,075 was spent on sanitation and medical facilities in Lobatsi, including R598 on a dispensary in Peleng Village.

D. 4800 and R. 1259 *Trypanosomiasis and Helminthiasis Research and Control Unit.*

Under this heading R22,733 was spent during 1962/63. A Veterinary Officer has been appointed to deal solely with the problem of trypanosomiasis in Ngamiland, where the disease has far-reaching implications and where its early detection is usually the first warning of tsetse fly advance. The Officer and his increasing lay staff work in close co-operation with the Tsetse Fly Control Department which offers valuable advice in matters such as fly advance and resettlement. The unit also operates in heavily cattle-populated areas and controls experimental herds.

D. 4961. *Preliminary Survey of Okavango Water Utilisation.*

R5,464 was allocated to this scheme to investigate the possible harnessing and channelling of water from the Okavango Swamp area for irrigation and other purposes.

D. 4978. *Gaberones Capital Project — Supervision Charges.*

This scheme provided for employment of the professional and technical staff with associated ancillary expenditure necessary to design, plan and supervise construction of the new capital in all its aspects.

D. 5001. *Public Works Department Training Organisation.*

The funds expended provided for the operation of a Public Works Department Training School at Gaberones, which included a three year "sandwich" course for road section officers, a junior supervisor's course, pumpers courses, as well as trade tests for drivers and tradesmen.

D. 5071. *Additional Technical Staff.*

The funds expended provided for additional staff in aid of the building programme. Due to the limitation of the size of the building programme, no new staff were recruited during the year.

D. 5111. *Aerial Survey of the Northern Area of the Bechuanaland Protectorate.*

The specified survey was carried out at a cost of R40,665.

D. 5222. *Magnetometer Survey.*

This scheme provided funds for an airborne magnetometer survey of about 8,000 square miles of the southern Crown Lands and part of the Bangwaketse Tribal Territory. The airborne geophysical work was completed in 1962 and the iso-magnetic contour maps received during the first quarter of 1963. Interpretation of the geophysical results is being carried out by the Geological Survey Department.

D. 5263. *Receiving Equipment Pilot Broadcasting Project.*

Under this scheme R736 was spent on radio receiving equipment.

D. 5303. *Tati Town Water Supply.*

The funds provided for reticulation and storage of water for Tati African township at Francistown.

D. 5374. *Purchase of a "Down the Hole" Air Drill for Geological Survey Department.*

An Ingersoll-Rand trailer-mounted "Drillmaster", ordered in March, 1963, was commissioned in September. The machine comprises the drilling unit and compressor unit, with ancillary equipment such as drill pipes, hammer drill, drilling bits, etc., is specially designed for fast drilling in hard rock formations, and is capable of drilling boreholes of 6½ inch diameter to a depth of 600 feet. The speed with which this air drill can penetrate rock formations is shown by the fact that in 48 working days, from the time it was commissioned to the end of the year, it completed 13 per cent. of the total footage drilled in boreholes for underground water development purposes by all drilling rigs during 1963.



D. 5666. *Expansion of Medical Services.*

By the end of the year under review R12,049 had been accounted for, the scheme having been valued at R30,534. A Clinic was built at Peleng and a District Nurse provided for maternity and child welfare services.

R. 1340. *Check List of Birds of the Bechuanaland Protectorate.*

This work is the culmination of seven years' investigation of the birds of the Protectorate. Research funds are being used to help finance the publication of the study which will have sections dealing with topography and vegetation with maps and a section dealing with historical notes on collections made in Bechuanaland. In addition the work will contain an Index of Families, Gazetteer, List of Rejected Species, Species not recorded but likely to occur, a Systematic List with notes on ecology and breeding of the species, Index to Genera and Species, Index of Colloquial Names and a Bibliography. The Check List will probably be published in 1964.

## PART II

### CHAPTER 1

#### POPULATION

In the absence of reliable census figures, the population of Bechuanaland is estimated at approximately 450,000 persons, of whom 3,000 are Europeans, 1,000 of mixed racial origin, 300 Asians, an unknown number (between 2,000 and 10,000) Bushmen and the remainder Africans. The mathematical population density, one of the lowest in the world, is roughly only 2.5 persons to the square mile, but in fact 80% of the Territory's population is concentrated within a narrow belt of land in the Eastern Protectorate on either side of the railway line. The remaining 20% of the population is thinly scattered in small village communities across the Western reaches of the Territory; 10% live in Ngamiland, mainly along the periphery of the swamps; 3% live in the Ghanzi district and in the Southern-Eastern Kalahari. The unevenness of distribution is further exaggerated by the fact that a great majority of the people in the more populous Eastern Protectorate live in relatively few villages and towns, the largest being Kanye (30,000); Serowe (30,000); Molepolole (20,000); and Mochudi (12,000). It is only where freehold land is available — in Lobatsi, Gaberones and Tuli Blocks and in the Tati and Ghanzi districts — that the population is more evenly distributed, and it is here that the main concentrations of Europeans are located.

A full census was taken in the years 1921, 1936, and 1946 and a sample census in 1956, but neither the earlier nor the more recent counts are sufficiently accurate to permit an assessment of the current rate of population growth. A full census is due to be held in 1964 with the aid of funds provided under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

During the year under review there were 126 births and 18 deaths registered amongst Europeans, Asians and Coloureds. Births and deaths of Africans are not registered.



## CHAPTER 2

### A. OCCUPATIONS, WAGES AND LABOUR ORGANISATION

#### *Administrative Organisation*

A separate Labour Branch was established on the 1st April, 1963. At present this consists of a Labour Officer at Headquarters with an Assistant Labour Officer, presently undergoing training, assisted by some twenty-five District Officers in the Territory as part-time Labour Officers. The services of the Development Assistant are used on a part-time basis for labour inspection work.

Labour administration was formerly carried out entirely by District Officers.

The immediate tasks of the newly formed Labour Branch are to make proposals for future labour policy and to examine the need for new labour legislation and to initiate ways and means of collecting and collating basic labour statistics particularly in relation to the need for planned industrial training. In particular, the duties of the Headquarters staff are to formulate and implement policy relating to labour statistics, law enforcement, legislative needs, labour inspection, the health and safety of workers, the training of workers, industrial relations, social security, wage fixing machinery, labour supply and demand, associations of workers and employers, the creation of a labour advisory board and hours of work. The duties of labour officers (part-time) in the field are mainly to conciliate in disputes between workers and their employers, to enforce the provisions of existing labour legislation, to administer the Workmen's Compensation Proclamation, to arrange for the attestation of special contracts, to assist, where possible, employers and workers in Labour supply and demand and to keep the Headquarters staff informed of major events in the labour situation occurring in their districts. In the main, prosecutions for offences under the labour laws are carried out by the police.

#### *Wages and Conditions of Employment*

The total population is estimated at four hundred and fifty thousand persons, the vast majority of whom are engaged in cattle raising and agriculture mainly on a subsistence basis. The number of persons in regular employment, apart from those employed or self-employed in cattle raising, agriculture and domestic services, is estimated as follows :—

Government Service .....	4,000
Railways .....	600
Abattoir and Cannery .....	750
Mines and Mineral Exploration .....	700

Commerce and Transport .....	2,000
Minor Industries .....	100
Recruiting Organisations .....	300
Building Construction (apart from Government) .....	500
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>8,950</b>

It is estimated that some ten thousand Batswana workers are employed in commerce and industry in the Republic of South Africa and during 1963 some 18,000 workers left Bechuanaland to work on nine-month contracts on mines in the Republic of South Africa. Bechuanaland workers also migrate to work on Republican farms along the borders during the maize reaping season. The number of such migrants is not known because until recently there have been no immigration formalities but it is estimated that some two thousand workers are so employed each year for periods of three months at a time.

Accurate statistics regarding wage rates have not been available in the past but during the year the collection of wage statistics was begun. The Wages Board Proclamation (Chapter 161) provides for machinery to fix wages on an industrial basis. In fact, however, only one Wages Board has been set up and this was in respect of the abattoir and meat canning industry in Lobatsi. The Board was still considering its report at the end of the year. Wages, therefore, are, with this exception, determined on an individual basis between employer and worker.

There is no national minimum wage although the minimum wage paid to Government industrial workers is 45 cents per day.

Although the wage statistics collected during the year, mainly on an experimental basis, had not been collated by the end of the year, and although these could not be said to be representative of the territory as a whole, they indicated that the average daily wage rates were as follows :

	R c
Managerial workers .....	3 00
Clerical workers .....	1 85
Sales workers .....	45
Transport workers .....	50
Construction workers .....	2 00
Labourers and Watchmen .....	25

These figures cannot be regarded as definitive, however, and in many cases workers are provided with rations, the value of which is not reflected in the above rates. Many workers employed in



agriculture continue to be rewarded in kind, being remunerated with livestock, food, clothing and the use of the employer's agricultural equipment and livestock.

With the exception of the Railways, wage rates are not yet the subject of negotiation by workers' associations.

### *Migrant Labour*

The export of labour, mainly to the Republic of South Africa, still forms an essential part of the territory's economy and in 1963 some 18,000 emigrant mine workers left Bechuanaland on nine-month contracts to work on Republican mines. These workers remitted R232,664 and were paid out R529,036 deferred pay in Bechuanaland. This is a considerable sum when compared with other export figures and, in fact, export of mine labour is second in value only to the export of beef. In addition, as has been stated above, it is estimated that a further ten thousand workers are employed in industry and commerce in the Republic and about two thousand workers migrate to work on South African farms during the reaping season for period up to three months.

The export of labour and its recruitment in Bechuanaland is governed by the provisions of the African Labour Proclamation and will shortly be governed by the provisions of the Employment Law which was passed by the Legislative Council during the year. This latter law contained provisions giving effect to the relevant International Labour Organisation conventions concerning recruiting and migrant labour. Recruiting is carried out mainly by two large organisations long established in the territory although there is one other small recruiting organisation that operates in the Southern Protectorate, mainly for surface mine workers.

### *Trade Unions and Industrial Relations*

Chapter 151 of the Laws (Trade Unions and Trade Disputes) provides that trade unions are immune from actions in delict, deals with conspiracy in relation to unions, legalises acts done in furtherance of trade disputes even though these interfere with trade and prohibits intimidation but allows peaceful picketing.

The Wages Board Proclamation (Chapter 161) makes provision for the establishment of joint industrial councils although, in fact, no such councils have been established.

These are the only legislative provisions which relate to industrial relations generally, although industrial relations in the Railways are specifically governed by Chapter 163 of the Laws.



The machinery for negotiations or consultation between employers and workers in Bechuanaland is therefore somewhat limited. There is, generally speaking, a lack of effective association of employers and workers. This exists because the majority of workers are employed in agriculture, mostly in family undertaking scattered over the length and breadth of Bechuanaland which makes communications and organisation very difficult. Furthermore, the majority of workers are uneducated and illiterate and thus less able to organise or be organised and the traditional forms of employment appear to have preserved a relationship between workers and employers based upon tribal and family ties rather than economic ones. Finally, the limited number of commercial and industrial undertakings in Bechuanaland has not encouraged the growth or effectiveness of trade unions. There are, in fact, only about seven different undertakings which employ more than a few hundred workers. These are the Government, the Railways, the Abattoir and Cannery, the two major recruiting organisations and two mines. Apart from the Railway unions there are three other general workers' unions registered. These are Francistown African Employees' Union, the Bechuanaland Protectorate Workers' Union and the Bechuanaland Trade Union Congress. None of these unions, however, represents a significant proportion of workers in any one industrial undertaking nor in any single occupation and the paid up membership of these unions is extremely limited.

Within the Government service, there are senior and junior staff associations. There is no form of association for Government industrial workers. In the Public Works Department, however, consultative machinery has been set up in respect of all industrial workers. Several other of the larger industrial undertakings have also recently formed consultative bodies representative of management and workers in an effort to improve industrial relations.

### *Industrial Training*

There are no legislative provisions at present concerning industrial training. During the year, however, plans were formulated to review the existing training arrangements presently carried out by the Public Works Department Training Centre and at the Government Trade School and it is proposed that a manpower survey should be carried out as soon as the population census has been completed in order that any future training programme can be related to the needs of the Government service and industry generally. At present the training of agricultural workers, mostly self-employed, is carried out by the Agricultural Department and largely in relation to crop production. Training in livestock production is largely the responsibility of the Veterinary Department. Both these departments have training centres in Bechuanaland.



Courses in carpentry, masonry and mechanics are given at the Trade School and the Public Works Training Centre provides a series of courses designed to improve skills amongst future and existing employees in the Department. Commercial training, mainly in bookkeeping and typing, is provided by the Roman Catholic Mission at Khale in the Southern Protectorate and the Government itself runs a series of in-service training courses for executive and clerical personnel. There is no regulated system of apprenticeship in Bechuanaland at present although a system of trade testing has been adopted for workers in the Government service.

### *Labour Legislation*

The existing labour laws are as follows :—

- The Employment Law (to be brought into operation in 1964)
- The Workmen's Compensation Proclamation
- The Trade Unions and Trades Disputes Proclamation
- The Wages Board Proclamation
- The Mining Health Proclamation
- The Works and Machinery Proclamation
- The Shop Hours Proclamation

and the following laws also contain conditions relating to working conditions :—

- The Railways Proclamation.
- The Mines and Minerals Proclamation.

The Employment Law passed in 1963 amends and consolidates certain provisions of the laws relating to labour and regulates conditions of employment for employers and workers. In particular, this law provides for the appointment of a Labour Commissioner and Labour Officers, regulates contracts of service and special contracts of service, contains provisions for the protection of wages, the employment of women, young persons and juveniles and regulates recruiting. It also provides for the declaration of labour health areas and prohibits forced labour.

During 1963 preliminary consideration was given to the preparation of labour legislation and model laws were obtained for study from the Department of Technical Co-operation. The provisional legislative programme was considered and it was thought necessary to examine new legislation concerning industrial conciliation, wages boards, health and safety, workmen's compensation, industrial training and trade unionism.

### B. COST OF LIVING

Price indices are not kept. The average prices of the principal commodities, compared with those in 1939, are as follows :—

	<i>Lowest</i>	<i>Highest</i>	<i>Average</i> 1939
	R	R	R
Sugar (per lb.) .....	0.60	0.85	0.04
Tea (per lb.) .....	0.80	1.02½	0.04
Coffee (per lb.) .....	0.42	0.46	0.18
Salt (per lb.) .....	0.01½	0.03	0.01
Tobacco (per lb.) .....	0.30	0.90	0.25
Beef (per lb.) .....	0.10	0.20	0.03
Mutton (per lb.) .....	0.12½	0.25	—
Butter (per lb.) .....	0.35	0.37	0.17
Rice (per lb.) .....	0.12½	0.16	0.04½
Wheat flour (per 200 lbs.) .....	7.00	12.00	2.80
Sorghum (per 200 lbs.) .....	5.60	6.00	1.49
Maize meal (per 180 lbs.) .....	4.45	7.00	2.07
Paraffin (per 4 gallons) .....	1.40	2.12	1.19
Brandy (per bottle) .....	1.96	3.00	0.65
Soap (per bar) .....	0.10	0.17	0.03½
Eggs (per doz.) .....	0.15	0.40	0.09

## CHAPTER 3

### PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION

#### A. PUBLIC FINANCE

The financial position of Bechuanaland is set out in Tables I - III.

#### MAIN HEADS OF REVENUE

The main heads of revenue for 1962/63 were Taxes and Duties (R1,211,894), Customs and Excise (R753,796), Revenue from Government Property (R471,698), and Posts and Telegraphs (R286,369). Ordinary revenue was R20,650 more than in 1961/62. Grant-in-Aid from the United Kingdom Government was R415,828 higher.

#### ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

A statement of Assets and Liabilities is given in Table III.

#### LOANS

A statement of loan expenditure is given in Table IV.

#### TRIBAL TREASURIES

The estimated financial position of the Tribal Treasuries is set out in Table V.



## B. HEADS OF TAXATION

## CUSTOMS AND EXCISE R753,796

In accordance with the agreement concluded between the Governments of the Republic of South Africa and the Bechuanaland Protectorate the latter receives 0.27622 per cent. of the total import and excise duty collected by the Government. Import duty on Republican manufactured spirits, malt and fortified and sparkling wines is collected by the Bechuanaland Protectorate Government at the following rates :—

		<i>Per Imperial Proof Gallon</i>
Whisky	.....	R9-94
Brandy	Class A .....	6-69
Gin	Class A .....	6-69
Gin	Class C .....	7-94
Liquers	Class A .....	7-94
(if alcoholic strength exceeds 41½% proof spirit)		

		<i>Per Imperial Gallon</i>
Sparkling Wine	.....	R1-20
Fortified Wine	.....	0-58
Unfortified Wine (Table, etc.)	.....	0-15

		<i>Per 36 Standard Gallons</i>
Beer	.....	
Stout	.....	R23-40

The total collections for 1962/63 amounted to R205,741, which exceeded the estimate by R50,066. This was due mainly to increased collections of duty on South African manufactured spirits and malt, etc. imported as a result of the application of the new liquor law.

## II. TAXES AND DUTIES R1,211,894

1. *African Tax*(a) *Ordinary* R346.063.

Chapter 53 of the Bechuanaland Laws (1959) provides for the tax of R4-00 per annum payable by every male African of the apparent age of 18 years or more.

Up to 31st December, 1957, 35% of ordinary tax collected in respect of areas where African Administrations have been established was paid to the respective African Treasurer. From 1st January, 1959 the contribution was increased to 50%.

Collections fell short of the estimate by R68,937 due to drought conditions.

(b) *Graded* R3,120.

Graded Tax on a sliding scale ranging from R0-50 to R20-00 per annum is assessed on income or ownership of livestock and is payable to the Bechuanaland Protectorate Government in respect of Africans in the Chobe Crown Lands only. Elsewhere all collections go to Tribal Treasuries. Collections exceeded the estimate by R1,220.

2. *Personal Tax* R34,916.

Personal Tax is payable at the rate of R20-00 per annum by every male person and every single woman resident in the Territory on July 1st in each year and by any person who entered the Territory on a temporary visit and who is in the Territory for a period exceeding 90 days (including the headquarters staff in Mafeking) who attained the age of 21 years and who is not liable to pay tax under the Bechuanaland Protectorate African Tax Proclamation. Only R10-00 is payable by any person who first arrives in the Territory or attains the age of 21 on or after January 1st in any tax year.

3. *Income Tax* R481,654.

Collection was R18,346 below estimate.

The rates of tax are laid down by law from year to year, and rebates and surcharges on taxable income are in accordance with Proclamation No. 81 of 1959 as amended by Law No. 16 of 1961.

# INCOME TAX RATES

Taxable Income	Married Persons			
	Does not exceed R600	Exceeds R 600 but not R 1,000	6% of each R1 of taxable income R 36 plus 7% of the amount by which the taxable income exceeds	600
Exceeds R 1,000	"	" R 3,000	" " " " " "	R 1,000
" R 3,000	"	" R 4,000	" " " " " "	R 3,000
" R 4,600	"	" R 5,000	" " " " " "	R 4,600
" R 5,000	"	" R 6,000	" " " " " "	R 5,000
" R 6,000	"	" R 8,000	" " " " " "	R 6,000
" R 8,000	"	" R10,000	" " " " " "	R 8,000
" R10,000	"	" R12,000	" " " " " "	R10,000
" R12,000	"	" R14,000	" " " " " "	R12,000
" R14,000	"	" R16,000	" " " " " "	R14,000
" R16,000	"	" R18,000	" " " " " "	R16,000
" R18,000	"		" " " " " "	R18,000.

Taxable Income	Married Persons			
	Does not exceed R600	Exceeds R 600 but not R 2,400	7½% of each R1 taxable income R 45 plus 9% of the amount by which the taxable income exceeds	600
Exceeds R 2,400	"	" R 3,000	" " " " " "	R 2,400
" R 3,000	"	" R 4,600	" " " " " "	R 3,000
" R 4,600	"	" R 5,000	" " " " " "	R 4,600
" R 5,000	"	" R 6,000	" " " " " "	R 5,000
" R 6,000	"	" R 8,000	" " " " " "	R 6,000
" R 8,000	"	" R10,000	" " " " " "	R 8,000
" R10,000	"	" R12,000	" " " " " "	R10,000
" R12,000	"	" R14,000	" " " " " "	R12,000
" R14,000	"	" R16,000	" " " " " "	R14,000
" R16,000	"	" R18,000	" " " " " "	R16,000
" R18,000	"		" " " " " "	R18,000.

With surcharges of 20%.

Surcharges : 20% of the tax for married and unmarried persons.



*Rebates:*

	R
Married person .....	62
Unmarried person .....	46
First two children .....	34
And thereafter .....	39
Dependant .....	6
If wholly dependent a further R16	
Insurance against death, accident, sickness or unemployment (7% of premium, maximum R17)	

Medical and dental expenses: Every taxpayer who is ordinarily resident in the Territory or employed by the Protectorate Government may claim a deduction up to an amount of R200 of fees for dental and medical services rendered to himself, his wife and children, nursing home and hospital expenses and contributions to a Medical Aid Society recognised by the Collector.

*Companies :* These are liable only to Normal Tax as follows :—

	per rand
Public .....	20c
Private — first R5,000 .....	20c
Exceeding R5,000 .....	30c

From the tax so calculated a discount of 3% is allowed.

Surcharges : 20% of the tax.

*Cattle Export Tax :* R265,071

Chapter 95 of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Laws (1959) provides for a tax of R2 upon every head of cattle exported from Bechuanaland or slaughtered in the Bechuanaland Protectorate Abattoirs Limited. Twenty cents of each R2 imposed is paid into the Cattle Export Levy Fund which is used for the general benefit of the livestock industry.

Receipts exceeded the estimate by R42,811 due to increased exports.

*Transfer Duties :* R19,582.

Chapter 88 of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Laws (1959) provides for transfer duty on immovable property at the rate of 2%. Chapter 89 of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Laws provides for a surcharge of 1% on the dutiable amount which exceeds R2,000 but does not exceed R4,000, and 2% on the dutiable amount which exceeds R4,000.

Collection fell short of estimate by R18,418 owing to drought conditions.



*Death Duties :* R2,965.

The following rates are laid down in Chapter 84 of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Laws :—

(a) *Estate Duty :* Upon the first R4,000 of dutiable amount  $\frac{1}{2}\%$ . Upon so much of the dutiable amount as exceeds R4,000 and does not exceed R6,000 — 1% ; over R6,000 and not exceeding R15,000 — 2% ; over R15,000 and not exceeding R20,000 — 3%. Thereafter the rates of estate duty upon each R2 of the dutiable amount in excess of R20,000 shall be three-thousandths of R2 for every completed R200 or part thereof contained in the dutiable amount, subject to a maximum rate of 67 cents upon each R2.

(b) *Succession Duty:*

Degree of relationship of Successor to Predecessor	Rate of duty upon dutiable amount of succession
(1) Where the successor is the direct descendant of the predecessor ....	3%
(2) Where the successor is the brother or sister of the predecessor ....	5%
(3) Where the successor is the descendant of the brother or sister of the predecessor ....	8%
(4) Where the successor is otherwise related to the predecessor or is a stranger in blood or is in an institution ....	12%

Provided that —

(a) so much of any dutiable succession as exceeds R20,000 in value shall be subject to an additional duty of 1% on the amount of such excess;

(b) where the successor is married to a person related by blood to the predecessor the rate of the duty chargeable shall be determined by the relationship of whichever of the two spouses is more nearly related to the predecessor;

(c) where the predecessor was married to a person related by blood to the successor the rate of duty chargeable shall be determined by the relationship of the successor to whichever of the predecessor and his or her spouse was more nearly related to the successor.

Collections were below the estimate by R17,065.

*Export Duty :* Ivory, Game, Hides, Skins, Meat, etc. : R14,823.

Chapter 114 of the B.P. Laws, as amended by High Commissioner's Notices Nos. 34 of 1953 and 3 of 1954, provides for an export tax

on the skins of hoofed game, ivory, game-heads, meat, rhino horn, hippo tusks and teeth at a rate varying from  $\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb. in respect of hippo tusks or teeth to 50c per lb. on unmanufactured ivory and rhino horn and R1 per game head. Collections exceeded the estimate by R823.

*Export Duty : Domestic Hides and Skins : R35,664.*

Duty is payable at the following rate on the export of domestic hides and skins :

- (a) Wet salted hides .....  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per lb.
- (b) Calf skins and dog hides ..... 1 cent per lb.

Collections fell short of the estimate by R4,336.

*Export Duty : Bone, Blood and Meat Meal :*

Duty at the following rate is payable on the export of bone, blood and meat meal :—

	<i>Per short ton of 2,000 lbs.</i>
Bone meal .....	R2-00
Blood meal .....	R3-00
Meat meal .....	R3-00

Collection fell short of estimate by R1,453.

*Export tax — Bones :*

Government Notice No. 74 of 1954 provides for a tax of R10 per short ton of 2,000 lb. on bones exported from the Territory, with the exception of the Ghanzi district and part of the Kgalagadi district. During 1962/63 there was no export of bones.

*Auction Tax : R697.*

Proclamation No. 60 of 1954 provides for auction tax at the rate of R4 for every R200 on movable property and R2 for every R200 on immovable property.

Collections were below the estimate by R303.

### III. LICENCES R166,765

*Arms and Ammunition : R9,725.*

Proclamation No. 86 of 1959, as amended by Proclamation No. 52 of 1960 and Government Notice No. 16 of 1960, provides for the licensing of all firearms and for the control and issue of permits for the purchase of arms and ammunition and for the registration of dealers in arms and ammunition at the following rates :—



(a) Grant, renewal or replacement of an arm certificate for—		R	c
(i) muzzle-loader arm or Martini-Henri rifle ....		0	25
(ii) any other type of arm ....		0	50
(b) Registration of an arms dealer — for each place of business in respect of which dealer registered ....		20	00
(c) Issues of a new certificate of registration to an arms dealer for each place of business registered ....		10	00
(d) Import and Export Permit ....		Free	

Collections were below the estimate by R275.

*Trading* : R54,336.

Chapter 108 of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Laws provides for the issue of the following trading licences at the rates shown below:—

- (a) Agent or Broker: R20 p.a.
- (b) Auctioneer: R40 p.a.; R10 weekly.
- (c) Baker: R15 p.a.
- (d) Banker: R100 p.a.
- (e) Blacksmith: R2 p.a.
- (f) Butcher: R15 p.a.
- (g) Chemist: R20 p.a.
- (h) Driller: R20 p.a.
- (i) External Agents: Resident R40 p.a.  
Non-resident R70 p.a.
- (j) (i) General Dealer (ii) Motor Garage (iii) Wholesale Distributor: R40 minimum, increased by R5 for every R2,000 turnover or part thereof with a maximum of R130 p.a.
- (k) Hairdressing Saloon: R10 p.a.
- (l) Hawker: R10 for every 3 months plus R10 for every vehicle
- (m) Insurance Agent: R20 p.a.
- (n) Pawnbroker: R20 p.a.
- (o) Petrol Filling Station: R10 p.a.
- (p) Produce Buyer: R30 p.a.
- (q) Restaurant: R15 p.a.
- (r) Restricted Dealer: R10 p.a. minimum, increased by R5 for every R2,000 turnover or part thereof with a maximum of R130 p.a.
- (s) Tobacconist: R3 p.a.

Annual licences initially issued after the 30th day of June in any year are issued for one-half of the relevant fee as set out above.

In addition the following licences are provided for in the laws shown:—

- (a) Methylated Spirit Licence: R2 p.a. (Cap. 107 of the B.P. Laws).
- (b)' Livestock (Cap. 109 of the B.P. Laws):
- (i) Livestock Buyers: R70
  - (ii) Livestock Buyers Agents: R50
  - (iii) Livestock and Produce Buyers: Residents R6 p.a.  
Non residents R6 per 3 months.
- (c) Hide Buyers (High Commissioner's Notice 22 of 1955):
- (i) Hide and Skin Buyers: R2 p.a.
  - (ii)' Hide and Skin Exporters: R40 p.a.

Collections fell below the estimate by R2,636).

*Labour Agents and Runners :* R814.

Chapter 73 of the B.P. Laws provides for licences for labour recruiting agents and runners at the following rates:—

Agents ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R50 p.a.
Runners	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	R 2 p.a.

Collection fell short of the estimate by R86.

*Motor Drivers and Vehicles :* R78,836.

*Vehicles:* Chapter 168 of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Laws, as amended by Proclamation No. 21 of 1961 provides for the registration and licensing of motor vehicles, tractors and trailers and vehicles plying for hire at the following rates:—

Registration: all vehicles and trailers .... 50c

Licensing:

*Motor Vehicles and Tractors:*

Weighing	1500 lb. and under	....	....	R12 per annum
	7501 lb. to 2500 lb.	....	....	R16
	2501 lb. to 4000 lb.	....	....	R24
	4001 lb. to 6000 lb.	....	....	R31
	6001 lb. to 8000 lb.	....	....	R51
	8001 lb. to 9000 lb.	....	....	R76
	9001 lb. to 10000 lb.	....	....	R96
	10000 lb. and over	....	....	R160
Motor cycle without side car		....	....	R2
Motor cycle with side car		....	....	R3

Additional fee for motor vehicles plying for hire weighing 4,000 lb or under R10; weighing over 4,000 lb. R20.



*Trailers:*

Weighing 1500 lb. and under ....	R 6
1501 lb. to 2500 lb. ....	R 8
2501 lb. to 4000 lb. ....	R14
4001 lb. to 6000 lb. ....	R24
6001 lb. to 8000 lb. ....	R48
8001 lb. to 9000 lb ....	R72
9001 lb. and over ....	R84

Additional fee for trailer used with a motor vehicle plying for hire R4.

*Drivers :*

Provisional licences for a period of three months : Motor Cycle 20c ; Motor Vehicle 50c.

*Drivers' licences :*

Motor cycle R1-10 ; Motor vehicle R2-10 ; Certificate of competency 50c.

Collections fell below the estimate by R164.

*Liquor and Hotel : R3,039.*

Proclamation No. 69 of 1960 and Government Notice No. 12 of 1963 provide for the following liquor licences:—

- (1) Railway Administration — Exemption fee R150
- (2) (a) New Hotel Liquor Licence R80
  - (b) Renewal hotel liquor licence R80 if the hotel is situate within an area prescribed by the Resident Commissioner, otherwise R150
  - (c) New or renewal Club liquor licence R40
  - (d) New or renewal bottle store licence R150
  - (e) Temporary liquor licence (Sec. 9 of Proc. 69/60) R2 per day or part thereof.
  - (f) Beerhall licences.
    - (i) If issued prior to 1st July R150
    - (ii) If issued after 30th June R75
- (3) Transfer or removal of licence during its period of validity— one-half the fee payable for the issue of a new licence of the kind in question.
- (4) Extension of permitted hours (Sec. 16 of Proc. 69/60) R2 per hour or part thereof.

- (5) Appeal to the Resident Commissioner (Sec. 9(5) of Proc. 69/60) R20.
- (6) Covering order (Sec. 18 of Proc. 69/60) — one-quarter of the fee payable for the issue of a new licence of the kind in question.
- (7) Issue of a duplicate licence or permit (Sec. 54 of Proc. 69/60) R0.50.

Collections were below the estimate by R1,039.

*Game* : R16,225

Proclamation No. 22 of 1961 and Government Notice No. 27 of 1962 provide for the issue of game licences at the following rates:—

1. *Bird Licence:*

(a) Resident	....	....	....	....	....	R2 p.a.
(b) Non-resident	....	....	....	....	....	R2 for 7 days
						R8 for 1 month
						R10 p.a.

2. *General Game Licence:*

(a) Resident	....	....	....	....	....	R2 for 7 days
						R8 per season
(b) Non-resident	....	....	....	....	....	R10 for 7 days
						R30 per season

3. *Professional Guides Licence:*

(a) Resident	.....	R20
(b) Non-resident	.....	R40

4. *Trophy Dealers Licence* ..... R10 p.a.

5. *Supplementary Game Licence:*

<i>Animal</i>	<i>Fee per animal</i>	
	<i>Resident</i>	<i>Non-resident</i>
	R	R
Buffalo	6	10
Bush Pig	4	6
Duiker	1	2
Elephant	50	100
Gemsbok	20	30
Impala	4	6
Kudu	6	10
Lechwe	10	20
Leopard	30	50



Limpopo Bushbuck .....	30	50
Lion .....	30	50
Mountain Reedbuck .....	20	30
Ostrich .....	10	14
Red Hartebeest .....	6	10
Sitatunga .....	30	50
Springbok .....	4	6
Steenbuck .....	2	4
Tsessebe .....	10	20
Vlei Reedbuck .....	10	14
Warthog .....	1	2
Waterbuck .....	20	30
Wildebeest .....	1	2
Zebra .....	10	20

Collections exceeded the estimate by R8,225 due to the popularity of organised hunting safaris and the general tendency to relax the strict control of hunting in the main cattle areas.

*Air Transport* (High Commissioner's Notice No. 87 of 1955)

- (a) Licence to convey mail and cargo .... R20  
 (b) Provisional licence to convey mail and cargo R 4

Collections exceeded the estimate by R36.

*Miscellaneous* : R49.

This represents the following licences and fees which are not classified: —

*Admission Fees: Chapter 146 of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Laws: Advocate, Attorney, Notary Public or Conveyancer: R10.50.*

*Chapter 147 of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Laws :*

Medical Practitioner ....	R10
Dentist .....	R2.10
Chemist .....	R1
Optician and Oculist .....	R1
Nurse ....	R1
Midwife .....	R1

Collections fell below the estimate by R101.

*Marriage* : R900.

*Chapter 117 of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Laws :*

A fee of R10 is charged for a marriage licence. Collections exceeded the estimate by R300.

IV. FEES OF COURT OR OFFICE AND EARNINGS OF DEPARTMENTS:  
R138,283.

Receipts fell short of the estimate by R42,245 mainly due to decreased receipts from the sale of water to the Rhodesia Railways, a decrease in Hospital, Drug and Dressing fees, and Fees of Court, all of which were over-estimated, and the fact that no redemption and interest repayments were made in respect of Electricity and Water Loans. These decreases were offset by increased revenue from the sale of veterinary requisites.

*Wireless* : R2,805.

Wireless licences (ordinary receivers) were until April, 1963 paid to the Postmaster-General of the Republic of South Africa at a rate varying from R2-00 to R2-50 per set. Of this amount the Territory received R0-25 per licence plus 5% on balance. Radio communication licence fees are at the rate of R10 per annum and the total is credited to the revenue of the Territory. Since the publication of the Telephone, Radio, Postal and Franking Regulations, 1963, in April, 1963, all revenue from wireless licences accrues to the Territory.

Collections for the year exceeded the estimate by R1,705 due to the increase in the number of radio communication licences issued.

V. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS R286,369

Collections fell below the estimate by R71,731 due mainly to decreases in Parcel and Mail Transit as a result of the changes that took place with the introduction of postal independence and decreased sales of stamps through the Crown Agents Stamp Bureau; offset by increased revenue from telephones.

## CHAPTER 4

### CURRENCY AND BANKING

South African currency is legal tender in terms of Chapter 97 of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Laws. In the Northern Protectorate Southern Rhodesian currency is used to a large extent and in the Ghanzi area South West African currency is accepted at par. There are eight banks in the Protectorate, two at Francistown, two at Lobatse, two at Mahalapye and two at Gaborone, operated by the Standard Bank Ltd., and Barclays Bank, (D.C.O.). In addition, each of these banks operates weekly agencies as follows:—

*Standard Bank Ltd.:* Mochudi, Molepolole, Palapye, Ramoutsa, Serowe.



*Barclays Bank (D.C.O.):* Kanye, Machaneng, Mochudi, Molepolole, Palapye, Palla Ranch, Parr's Halt, Ramoutsa, Serowe, Sherwood Ranch, Thamaga.

Barclays Bank D.C.O., in Gobabis, South West Africa, also operates a monthly agency at Ghanzi.

## CHAPTER 5

### COMMERCE

Another year of drought caused famine conditions in parts of the territory with crops consequently poor to non-existent. This again affected the pattern of trade, with foodstuffs having to be imported and with virtually no exports of agricultural produce. Other imports for general purposes were limited by the necessity on the part of members of the public for spending their money on food. The estimated value of imports of all foodstuffs during the year rose substantially as compared with 1962.

In spite of the drought and of an outbreak of foot and mouth disease the exports of cattle and cattle carcasses continued to increase, and the Lobatsi Abattoir exported a record number of 100,040 carcasses valued at R4,565,956.

Migrant workers, the majority working in the South African gold mines, brought in R761,700, an increase of some R25,000 compared with 1962.

The introduction of border control by the South African authorities on July 1st has stopped the emigration of persons from Bechuanaland to look for work in South Africa. Workers may now only go on an approved requisition. Mine recruits go on formal contracts entered into by them with one of the recognised recruiting organisations.

The principal imports and exports are shown by value in Table VII but since at the time of publication of this report all figures for 1963 are not available, they are given as estimates only.

## CHAPTER 6

### PRODUCTION

#### A. LAND UTILIZATION AND TENURE

##### (a) *Crown Lands*

All Crown Lands (area 108,096 square miles) are vested in the High Commissioner by Orders in Council of the 16 May, 1904, and the 10 January, 1910. These areas remain unalienated with the ex-

ception of 164 farms in the Ghanzi district, 13 farms in the Molopo area and certain areas which have been leased to the Colonial Development Corporation.

### (b) *Tribal Territories*

Land in each Tribal Territory is vested in the Chief and Tribe and is allocated to individuals or groups of individuals by the Chief in his discretion. Land does not pass automatically from father to son, nor can it be said to be owned by any one person although in practice, on the death of a person using land allocated, his heirs usually continue to occupy the same area. Land may not be alienated by a Chief or Tribe.

Each of the eight major tribes in the Protectorate has its own Tribal Territory, and the areas of these are as follows:—

<i>Tribal Territory</i>	<i>Square Miles</i>
Barolong .....	433
Bamangwato .....	44,310
Batawana .....	35,082
Bakgatla .....	2,798
Bakwena .....	14,719
Bangwaketse .....	9,921
Bamalete .....	167
Batlókwa .....	67

In the Tati District the Tati federated tribes have an area of approximately 320 square miles set aside for them for which Government pays a rental of R2,000 a year to the Tati Company.

In addition to the Tribal Territories mentioned above and the area occupied by the Tati federated tribes, some small numbers of Africans occupy certain areas of Crown Land in the Kgalagadi, Ghazi and Chobe districts.

### (c) *Farming Areas*

Certain areas of land, known as the Lobatsi Block (195 square miles), the Gaberones Block (157 square miles) and the Tuli Block (1993 square miles), were granted in perpetuity to the British South Africa Company, with power to sell or lease the land. The boundaries of the blocks are defined in Chap. 92 of the B.P. Laws. The blocks have been divided into farms and most of them sold with freehold titles.

### (d) *The Tati District*

The Tati District (2,062 square miles) is owned by the Tati Company Limited, who have full power to sell or lease any portion



except the area leased by Government for Africans. Right is reserved to Government to acquire sites for public buildings. The grant to the Company is governed by Chap. 90 of the B.P. Laws.

## B. AGRICULTURE

The following table shows the seasonal rainfall at nine centres in the principal agricultural areas of the Territory, compared with the mean rainfall figures:—

<i>Place</i>	<i>Mean Rainfall in inches</i>	<i>Seasonal Rainfall 1962/63 (October, 1962-September, 1963) in inches.</i>
Francistown .....	17.6	16.5
Gaberones .....	21.3	13.6
Kanye .....	20.6	19.9
Lobatsi .....	21.9	16.7
Mahalapye .....	18.5	11.8
Machaneng .....	17.2	17.0
Maun (Mosu) .....	17.5	16.2
Mochudi .....	18.2	15.7
Molepolole .....	19.2	12.7

Evaporation from a free water surface at the Mahalapye Experimental Station for the period October, 1962 — September, 1963 was 92.37 inches compared to 88.82 inches the previous season. This gives some indication of the high temperatures and hot drying winds that were experienced during the season. Rain was mostly convectional and came in storms of high intensity, resulting in high run-off rates with a consequent loss of moisture for crop growth.

In spite of the adverse weather conditions a considerable acreage of maize was planted in the Southern Protectorate, and during the calendar year a total of 17,380 bags of locally grown maize, the bulk of which came from the Barolong Tribal Territory and the Lobatsi Block, was purchased by the Lobatsi Mills.

The producer price of maize paid by the Lobatsi Mills was increased from R3.19 to R3.40. At this price local maize landed at Lobatsi at the same price as maize imported from the Republic of South Africa. The price of meal f.o.r. Lobatsi was fixed at R4-00 per bag, but later this price was increased to R4.10 as maize stocks at Ramatlabama Co-operative, the nearest maize depot in the Republic of South Africa, became exhausted, and supplies had to be railed from further afield. The establishment of a maize mill at Lobatsi in 1960 has considerably stimulated the production of maize, as producers now enjoy an assured market for this crop at Government controlled prices.

During the calendar year 1963 imports of maize and maize products amounted to 140, 531 bags of 200 lb. each, of which 124,045 bags were imported from the Republic of South Africa, and 16,486 bags from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; in addition a further 35,805 bags were imported by seasonal farm labour returning from the Republic of South Africa.

The production of grain sorghum was also well below average, and export of this crop was again prohibited. Imports of grain sorghum during the calendar year amounted to 54,745 bags, of which 54,405 bags came from the Republic of South Africa, and the balance from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The bulk of the importations of grain sorghum came from the Republic of South Africa as a result of an agreement with the Maize Industry Control Board; in return they accept all surplus production from Bechuanaland at their guaranteed minimum floor price.

The value of exports of dryland crops, groundnuts and sunflowers, together with crops grown under irrigation, (cotton, citrus, onions, potatoes, linseed and wheat); amounted to approximately R180,000. During the year a higher proportion of agricultural produce was exported to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland than in previous years.

There was little evidence of any major pests and diseases of crops, although much of the cowpea crop (*Vigna unguiculata*) was affected by the plant parasite *Alectra volgellii*. The cotton crop was attacked by Red Bollworm (*Diparous castanea* Hmps.), Spiny Bollworm (*Earias insulana* Boisd.), and Red Spider (*Tetranychus urticae* Koch), all of which were controlled through the application of insecticides.

Conditions were favourable for the breeding of grain eating finches (*Quelea quelea lathamii*) in parts of the Tuli Block, Tati District, Bokalaka and N'gamiland. Numerous nesting sites were discovered in these areas. The Quelea Control Unit, financed by Colonial Development and Welfare funds, destroyed 24 breeding colonies, totalling approximately 300 acres.

The African farming community was served by extension officers stationed at Lobatsi, Kanye, Mogobane, Gaberones, Molepolole, Francistown, and Maun, together with their subordinate staff totalling 67 Agricultural Demonstrators and nine senior Agricultural Demonstrators. The farmers in the freehold farming blocks were served by the officers stationed at Lobatsi, Gaberones, Francistown, and Machaneng in the Tuli Block. The dairy industry was served by the Dairy Officer stationed at Francistown.



The resignation of two experienced officers at the end of 1962 hampered the implementation of the extension programme, and aggravated the inability of the department to supply sufficient extension officers to meet the demand from the farming population for tuition in improved methods of agriculture. The headquarters strength of the department was seriously depleted by the resignation of the Director of Agriculture in June, 1963.

There were 1,319 farmers in the "Pupil Farmer Scheme", of whom 36 were Master Farmers; it was estimated that an additional 500 farmers would have joined the scheme immediately if the Department had had sufficient staff to provide the necessary guidance.

In the course of their advisory work, the extension staff made 34,556 farm visits, of which 31,275 were made by Agricultural Demonstrators, the remainder being made by district officers. Farmers' Meetings and Farmers' Days were again used extensively as extension media ; during the year 22 Farmers' meetings were held, attended by over 8,750 farmers. Numerous slide shows on agricultural topics were held, and many of the extension staff gave lectures to school children on agricultural subjects.

As part of the extension programme a total of 803 bags (200 lbs. each) of selected seed of proven varieties was issued to extension officers, the bulk for sale to the farming population, but the balance for limited free issues to farmers who had recently joined the "Pupil Farmer Scheme". The total seed issued comprised 248 bags of maize, 495 bags of sorghum, 34 bags of cowpeas and 26 bags of millet.

In August, 1963, the sum of R6,940 was donated by the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief to provide for the supply of selected grain sorghum seed and harrows in the drought-stricken areas of the Eastern Bamangwato, which was facing a serious famine situation following six successive years of drought. A campaign was launched to persuade farmers to destump their lands, so that harrows could be used without damage. Approximately 74 farmers participated, and before the end of the year 1,200 acres were destumped, and 300 bags (200 lbs. each) of selected sorghum seed issued for sale at a subsidised price.

For the three years prior to the 1962/63 crop season, experimental work had been carried out on cotton at the research stations. Result were promising, and indicated that, granted an adequate standard of management, the crop could yield favourable financial returns. A campaign was therefore launched in the Barolong, Bangwaketse and Bamalete Tribal Territories to popularise the crop. Over 200 farmers volunteered to grow cotton for the first time in the 1963/64 season, and sufficient acid delinted seed of the recommended variety, Albar 637, was purchased to allow a free

issue sufficient to plant 5 acres per farmer. Spray pumps were purchased on loan to farmers, and facilities were provided for them to receive short-term loans under the revolving loan fund for the purchase of the necessary insecticides.

During the unfavourable crop season the advantage of improved cropping practices and moisture conservation techniques were readily demonstrated. The only farmers who reaped appreciable crops were those who followed the advice of the Department. An analysis of 232 demonstration plots in the Bangwaketse Tribal Territory showed the average yield was 908 lbs. per acre, whereas crops planted in the traditional manner yielded less than 100 lbs. per acre.

During the year the Department assumed responsibility for animal husbandry extension work in certain areas. Funds for this important work have been provided by the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, and the "Pupil Stockman Scheme" will commence early in 1964.

A further activity of the Department in the extension field was the rearing and sale of improved strains of poultry. Approximately 1,200 birds of the Light Sussex, Rhode Island Red and Black Australorp breeds were reared and sold in breeding pens.

During the year a total of 158 applications was received for agricultural loans under the Revolving Loan Fund. Of these applications 128 amounting to R20,147 were approved.

In common with the rest of the agricultural industry, the dairy industry suffered seriously from the drought, and cream production was very much reduced in the eastern Bamangwato. Efforts were made to increase cream production by paying a seasonal bonus on butterfat. The total production at the Tati Creamery was only 167,519 lbs. as compared to the average of 350,000 lbs. Internal consumption of butter increased to over 100,000 lbs., and there was a ready sale for the household grade of butter at 25 cents per pound. The six Dairy Demonstrators and two Assistants carried out routine inspections of dairy premises, supervised the distribution of internal milk supplies, and conducted several hundred gerber fat tests, lactometer readings and sediment tests.

A full programme of work was carried out at the Mahalapye Experimental station, the Gaberones sub-station and the Morale Pasture Research station. The main effort was directed towards consolidating knowledge of staple grain crops and gathering as much data as possible on the performance of a wide range of alternative cash crops. Methods of restoring, maintaining and improving soil fertility under dryland conditions were investigated.



Work continued on the establishment of the experimental station near Maun, on the southern fringe of the Okavango delta. Forty acres of land will be brought into cultivation at this station, of which half will be subject to seasonal flooding ; much importance will be placed on determining satisfactory methods of exploiting the tremendous potential that lies in the seasonal flood waters of the Okavango drainage complex. The perimeter and internal fences were erected, and housing for staff and casual labour completed, together with garage, storeroom and office accommodation. The arable lands were ploughed for the first time in 1963, and a uniformity trial will be planted in the 1963/64 crop season. The area experienced the highest flood within living memory in 1963.

At the Mahalapye Experimental Station results were most disappointing owing to drought. Nine trials from a total of sixteen were abandoned. It is interesting to note that all the cotton varieties tested showed considerable drought resistance, although there were no significant differences between the yields of five varieties compared. Highly significant differences in yield were obtained from the various spacings under investigation; a 36" × 12" spacing significantly outyielded a 36" × 18" and a 36" × 24" spacing. This was attributed to the dry conditions, as close spacing stimulates earlier maturity, which results in plants producing more bolls than the wider spaced plants before the water deficit becomes acute.

The groundnut variety Natal Common again outyielded seven other varieties at the 1% level ( $P=0.01$ ), indicating that this variety is the most suited to conditions in Bechuanaland where seasons of considerable rainfall are followed by a succession of drought years.

The value of improved indigenous selections of sorghum was again demonstrated, as the selection Segapolane again outyielded seven other varieties included in the sorghum varietal trial.

The drought resistance of hybrid sorghum was evident, as six hybrids considerably outyielded the proven drought-resistant dwarf sorghum, Red Seed Combine 8D.

Seventy-eight segregating millet lines were planted and selfed. Selections were made for heavily awned heads to give protection against quelea bird damage, for drought resistance, and for early maturity. Numerous varieties of sorghum obtained from the United States of America, India, Hungary, Indonesia, U.S.S.R. and Uganda were planted for observation purposes. Indications are that beans (*Cyamopsis psoraleoides*) and pigeon pea (*Cajanus cajan*) show promise in Bechuanaland for incorporation in crop rotations.

Further additions were made to the working herbarium at Mahalapye.



The rainfall at the Gaberones sub-station was only slightly higher than at Mahalapye, but nevertheless the results were better, mainly because of a more favourable distribution of rainfall throughout the growing season. Indications are that in dry seasons soil-moisture relationships within the profile vary from place to place within the experimental station, and this probably exerts a greater influence on crop growth than nutrient status of the soil, suggesting that available moisture in dry years is the greatest limiting factor to crop growth. This results in the effect of kraal manure and fertilizer applications being masked to a certain extent.

As at Mahalapye, the sorghum variety of Segaolane, an indigenous selection, outyielded seven other varieties included in a varietal trial.

The maize hybrid SA4 significantly outyielded 6 other maize hybrids and also a locally bred variety, Kalahari top cross, a proven drought-resistant variety.

At the Morale Pasture Research Station, the continuous grazing trial on debushed pasture plus supplementary veld hay again gave the highest percentage seasonal increase. Steers that weighed an average of 594 lbs. at the beginning of November, 1962, weighed an average of 903 lbs. at the end of October, 1963, having reached an average of 996 lbs. in mid-August, 1963. This resulted in a percentage seasonal liveweight increase of 52 %, or 0.90 lbs. a day, as compared to a percentage seasonal increase of 36.7% for the continuous grazing system. Further information was reported on the liveweight increases, rate of maturity, etc. of indigenous Tswana cattle, Africander and Africander Hereford cross-bred animals. Planted pastures of *Eragrostis curvula* and *Panicum maximum* were extended.

The Soil Conservation policy was again directed towards sound land utilisation by propaganda and by the use of extension staff in maintaining and improving soil fertility. Soil conservation work was continued under Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme 4599, providing one Works Foreman and three Motor Drivers, equipped with light earth moving equipment. Seven badly eroded areas, totalling over 1,000 acres were fenced off, and soil reclamation measures effected.

With funds supplied from the territorial Colonial Development and Welfare allocation, more attention will in future be paid to conservation farming, in order to prevent heavy recurrent expenditure on soil conservation work, and a Land Use Planning Section of the Department will be established. Planning will be based on the interpretation of aerial photographs, and will take into consideration such aspects as the correct use of land, land consolidation, alignment of roads, protection of catchment and stream areas and also sociological factors.



One area has already been planned. The arable lands have been fenced off from the grazing areas, additional water points have been supplied, better bulls provided, and camps provided for bulls to ensure a definite breeding season. Soil conservation measures have been implemented and attempts made to integrate the animal and arable factors.

As a basis for the work on land use planning, a reconnaissance survey of 65,000 square miles of northern Bechuanaland was carried out by the Directorate of Oversea Survey in the period Aprils - July, 1963. The report of this survey, together with the report of the survey of 45,000 square miles of the eastern Protectorate carried out by the Directorate in 1962, was received in November, 1963.

Attempts to persuade Tribal Authorities to take an active interest in soil conservation and the construction of small stock dams, have been successful. One Tribal Authority now includes provision for soil conservation work in the annual estimates. Several small stock dams were constructed using local volunteer labour, with simple earth moving equipment and technical direction supplied by the Department of Agriculture. These dams were later fenced by the Department from Soil Conservation funds.

Work on the establishment of the Mahalapye Training Centre continued. During 1963 a lecture hall, carpentry shop, implement shed, and dining room were constructed by students as part of their practical training. Through the generosity of the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief two Fordson Major tractors were received by the Training Centre, one from a farmer in England and the other from Crawley Technical College.

In October, 1963, the first group of students completed their first year at the Training Centre. Fourteen remained from the original 21, the remainder having resigned to pursue other activities, or having been discharged as unsuitable. Twelve of the 14 started their year of practical training in the field, where they placed under experienced Demonstrators; the other two remained at the Training Centre to take correspondence courses for the G.C.E. 'O' level examinations. If they pass this examination they will go on to Chibero Agricultural College in Southern Rhodesia, to undergo a three year course for a diploma in agriculture, which would qualify them for appointment as Agricultural and Livestock Officers.

A second group of 30 students commenced their course in March, 1963; of these 28 remained at the Training Centre at the end of the year.

### C. CO-OPERATIVES

Apart from the small dairy co-operatives in the eastern Bamangwato, there are no organised co-operative societies in Bechuanaland. It is clear, however, that in many areas agriculturalists are already employing co-operative principles in the storage and marketing of their crops, and that the time has come for the official encouragement of co-operative activity through the employment of a Registrar of Co-operatives and staff to train co-operative managers and to assist in the establishment of co-operatives. The Oxford Committee for Famine Relief made a generous grant to provide for the employment of a Registrar and the training of staff for two years and a Registrar has now been recruited. He will take up his appointment early in 1964.

### D. FORESTRY

In 1960 Mr. C. I. Kelly-Edwards was engaged as a Forest Consultant by the Bechuanaland Government. His terms of reference were to review certain aspects of the forest resources in the Chobe District. Amongst other things he recommended that a detailed assessment of these resources be carried out. Arising from these proposals a Forest Officer was appointed in February, 1963.

An aerial survey of the greater part of the Chobe District was completed by Messrs. Hunting Survey Limited in June, 1962, and print lay-downs covering some 5,000 square miles were prepared by the Directorate of Oversea Survey. Preliminary vegetation typing on 18 of the print lay-downs was completed by the Forest Officer during a 2½-month period that he spent at the Directorate of Oversea Survey prior to his departure for Bechuanaland. The print lay-downs covered the greater part of the forest areas in the Chobe District.

A 2% enumeration survey of the forest near the Cream of Tartar Pan, south of Panda-ma-Tenga, was carried out in June, July, and August, 1963. The area actually enumerated covered 432.3 acres. This area on a 2% sample means that the total areas involved was about 34 square miles. These forests were previously assessed by Major O. B. Miller, I.S.O., in 1952. Since then they have probably suffered some degradation due to annual fires. The appraisal of the enumeration has not yet been completed.

An assessment of the forest in the Susman Concession was commenced late in September, 1963. This forest was previously exploited in 1936 - 38, approximately 25 years ago.



A draft Forest Policy, together with recommended Forest Regulations, has been submitted to Government for consideration. Reservation of much of the northern part of the Chobe Forest appears to be desirable, and possibly areas along the Southern Rhodesia border.

Fire continued to be the major hazard to forest in the Chobe District

The external boundaries of the main forest were traced during the period May - August, 1963. The length of the boundary involved was about 140 miles. It is anticipated that this work can be speeded up by the use of a tractor, and flame throwing equipment.

The elephant population in the northern part of the Chobe District is largely concentrated near the Chobe River during the dry season. Damage to trees is extensive and was assessed at the time of enumeration. In the Cream of Tartar Pan area it was found that in the case of *Pterocarpus angolensis*, between 33½% and 100% of the trees of merchantable size had been damaged.

#### E. VETERINARY AND LIVESTOCK

The Department of Veterinary Services is responsible for all aspects of disease control, research into animal diseases, meat inspection, livestock improvement, animal husbandry and hide improvement. The department is also responsible for the erection and maintenance of the system of disease control fences and quarantines which provide one of the main methods of controlling epizootic diseases such as foot-and-mouth disease.

Educational facilities are provided at the Veterinary School, where field staff are given a course of instruction in all aspects of disease control and animal husbandry.

The department is also required to take a fairly active part in meat marketing, as this industry is largely governed by veterinary disease control regulations.

The supply of cattle to the abattoir is controlled by means of a quota system, which is operated by the department.

A bull subsidy scheme has been inaugurated and consists of the purchase of approved bulls by private individuals, with half the value of the bulls being paid by Government. A very large number of applications for the purchase of bulls under this scheme were received and dealt with. The extension of the scheme into the remoter parts of the territory was hampered by foot-and-mouth disease restrictions placed upon the movement of stock.

Experimental herds have been established in different parts of the country and statistics are being obtained on normal calving times, percentages and survival rates. The effects of bone meal feeding, phosphate feeding and deworming, are being studied in relation to seasonal and overall weight gains for various age groups of animals under varying grazing and watering conditions. As far as possible these experiments have been left undisturbed by extensive disease control activities forced upon the department. In conjunction with the previously mentioned experiments, calf mortality is being studied as a problem of considerable economic importance. The research staff are investigating such causes as paratyphoid, in white scours and coccidiosis.

Rabies control has received considerable attention and during the year the entire canine population in the Northern Protectorate was immunised with attenuated vaccine. The intention is to continue inoculating the canine population in alternate years in the Northern and Southern Protectorate. During 1963, the Northern Protectorate canine population was inoculated in this manner.

Due to the extreme importance of trypanosomiasis as a disease in Ngamiland and the fact that the early detection of this disease is usually the first indication of a fly advance, it was considered necessary to post a Veterinary Officer to deal solely with this problem. In order to ensure the continuity of the operation, this officer is completely divorced from district veterinary duties. Around him a lay staff is being built up in order to increase the number of smears that can be examined at any one time. The trypanosomiasis unit works in conjunction with and is advisory to the Tsetse Fly Control Department in matters such as fly advance and the human and animal resettlement of fly cleared areas. The unit usually operates in the heavily cattle-populated fringe areas, and with regular blood sliding of the stock is able to advise the Tsetse Fly Control Department of any fly advance long before the presence of the fly can otherwise be detected. The unit also controls experimental herds in areas of light fly density and can advise livestock owners on the possibility of maintaining cattle in these areas under drug protection. The drugs are controlled and administered by the trypanosomiasis unit.

The department maintains a Veterinary Officer, six Detention Officers and two Grading Officers at the abattoir at Lobatsi. These officers are responsible for the inspection and grading of the beef and for the hygienic handling and canning of those carcasses which are canned at the adjoining factory. At village abattoirs in the territory, the department employs African meat inspectors who perform the duties of Detention Officers and who inspect the meat



for local consumption. The district Veterinary Officers are responsible for supervision and final condemnation in these instances.

Disease detection in the territory in relation to infectious disease is constantly in operation and consists of system of patrolled fences dividing the territory into areas from which no stock may be moved to another area without previously undergoing suitable quarantine in departmental quarantine camps.

District staff constantly inspect stock within the areas mentioned and during the year inspections were augmented by the appointment of four mobile inspection teams working independently of the districts and concentrating their inspections in the danger areas.

The teams consist of an Inspector and 15 to 20 labourers, and being extremely mobile, are capable of examining a large number of cattle in a very short while. The efficiency of these teams was proved in July when foot-and-mouth disease was detected within a few days of the outbreak occurring. The infected cattle in this outbreak were rapidly and efficiently cordoned off and aphthised. No extension of the disease occurred and the outbreak was thus effectively confined to a very small area before it could spread into the dense cattle population living along the river systems of the Bamangwato Tribal Territory.

This particular outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease was caused by South African Type III Virus against which no vaccine had as yet been produced. Because of this fact and the danger that if the disease were not effectively isolated by ordinary methods at the department's disposal, it could spread and involve a major portion of the northern territory, the research staff moved to the site of the outbreak and there set up a field laboratory, 650 miles from their base. Despite the extremely primitive and adverse conditions under which they had to work, they successfully produced a highly effective vaccine against the particular strain of the virus concerned.

The manufacture of this vaccine has very far reaching effects on the control of foot-and-mouth disease in Africa, and it proves that an effective vaccine against the particular causal virus can be produced at the site of a foot-and-mouth outbreak, under field conditions.

The five disease control fences erected to prevent the spread of foot-and-mouth disease were manned when foot-and-mouth disease was reported in July. Additional staff were posted to these fences and patrols increased extensively. At the end of the year when no spread of the disease occurred, the additional patrols were abandoned and routine patrols continued.

Livestock Census figures are given in Table X.



## F. TSETSE FLY CONTROL

The population of the two districts affected by tsetse fly — Maun and Chobe — is about 40,000 persons who it is estimated hold some 200,000 head of livestock including 135,000 cattle. These people and their livestock are affected either directly or indirectly by tsetse infestation around the central swamp areas of Ngamiland and along a perimeter of about 400 miles, and also in settlements along the Chobe River to the west of Kasane.

During 1963 the most urgent task facing the department was the investigation and control of the fly encroachment — which threatened not only Maun, the Administrative and Tribal Headquarters of Ngamiland, but also the river stretch down the Botletle to Samadupi and beyond — along the south bank of the Thamalakane River from Matlapaneng Bridge to Harry Riley Bridge. Other important problems were the reduction of the fly population in the Matsaudi area where the number of sleeping sickness cases had steadily increased, and the reduction of the extremely high pressure of tsetse on the outskirts of Nokaneng village which was also threatened by sleeping sickness. The remainder of the work to be done involved routine surveillance of the fly line, steady progress in the isolation by ring-barking of the Naragha Valley from the main fly belt, and continued game destruction in the central Maun front area.

On the Maun front, in the eastern section, the fly infiltrated the Boro defence line and began an outflanking movement which was detected in February, along the south bank of the Thamalakane. In the latter area the insect was cleared and the land sprayed and its trees ringbarked against reinvasion in 1964. The Boro area was also cleared and is being closely watched for signs of a further outbreak. The central Maun area includes a number of drainages which form natural lines of advance for the fly; the highest flood in eight years for this portion of Ngamiland was recorded and operations were severely hampered by the consequent breakdown of communications. Game destruction continued, 3,770 animals being killed during the year. Observations on resting-site preference in typical habitat which began early in 1962 were concluded in February.

In the four sections of the western area operations continued. The fly sampling system at Tsau was developed and export cattle continued to be stopped and searched at Sitateng as in previous years. Nokaneng was the centre for operations in this region; between here and Gomare the fly density continued to increase, and spraying was carried out. A survey of Tabu island, east of Gomare, was conducted in October.

Considerable improvement was recorded in the section between Kachikau and Ngoma in the Chobe district but in the sand ridge



between Kachikau and Kataba it was apparent that the ring-barking completed in 1962 had not prevented dispersal into the area. Heavy flooding in the early months delayed the recommencement of ring-barking operations until June on the Chobe flats, the effect of which although encouraging so far will not be fully realised until 1964 at the earliest. The July survey of the Ngwezumba River confirmed the presence of fly which had advanced steadily south from limits recorded in 1964. The abundance of suitable habitat lying in this line of advance necessitated urgent plans for throwing back the fly by spraying early in 1964 followed by consolidation ring-barking.

North-east of Shorobe Village the continuation of preventive ring-barking and a natural decrease in the fly population have reduced fly concentrations to the point where it is unlikely that spraying will have to be continued in 1964.

The local Development Committee which sat in August approved of the plans to combat the fly, the Naragha investigations, involving test herds of cattle, among them. In October the Central Committee sat in Maun for the first time and the Chief Tsetse Officer accepted direct personal responsibility for ensuring greater contact between the Department and the Tribe.

During the year a Veterinary Officer was transferred to Maun in order to deal solely with trypanosomiasis.

In November Dr. K. C. Willett, Chairman of the International Scientific Committee for Trypanosomiasis Research visited the areas concerned in his capacity as a World Health Organisation consultant, and was able to give valuable advice on techniques and plans.

#### G. FLORA AND FAUNA

In the wide variety of its fauna, Bechuanaland holds resources which are fast being depleted in many African countries, and which have economic potential both as a reservoir of food in times of drought and starvation and as a major attraction to tourists and sportsmen. Game Reserves have been proclaimed in the central Kalahari Desert and in the Northern Crown Lands in an attempt to stabilise game concentrations and to protect this resource. The Chobe Game Reserve has already proved attractive to tourists, and the heavy concentrations of big game in adjacent areas have recently been made available to hunting safari companies for controlled shooting.

Since the Game Department was established in 1956, the area covered and knowledge gained by members of the Department have increased considerably, mainly owing to some increase in staff and to increased mobility of staff with bicycles and landrovers.

Elephant control has progressed satisfactorily and in large areas of the eastern Ngwato tribal territory and the whole of the Tati Concession development in the way of fences and water points can be pursued without fear of losses caused by elephants.

The country's income from game licences has more than doubled in consequence of the opening up of game country to five professional hunting firms and the raising of licence fees. Taxes paid by the hunting firms also brought in additional revenue.

The Chobe Game Reserve has progressed slowly but soundly, and it is hoped that in August 1964 it will have enough facilities to justify asking the public to pay a fee to enter. Up to now entry has been free. Game counts taken by the department show that the game is on the increase and very tame, while several rare species that a few years ago were in danger of extinction have rallied so that there is now no fear of their disappearing.

Fishing with rod and line in the Chobe River is still a great attraction, and the completion of the Chobe Hotel and the facilities it offers for game-viewing and fishing have done much to attract tourists to the area.

#### H. MINING AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Geological Survey Department, with headquarters at Lobatsi is responsible for the development of the mineral resources of Bechuanaland.

The Geological Survey has three main functions which can be summarised as — (a) geological mapping and the publication of maps and reports describing the geology of the Territory; (b) mineral survey which includes field and laboratory examination of mineral occurrences, survey of the potential coalfield areas of the Territory, rendering assistance to operating mines and furthering the interest of mining and prospecting organisations in the Territory's mineral potential; and (c) the development of underground water supplies and general hydrogeological survey.

Geophysical and geochemical prospecting techniques and diamond drilling methods are employed in mineral survey, and geophysical studies are also undertaken in underground water development work. The actual role played by the Geological Survey in underground water development is the siting of water boreholes following geological and geophysical surveys, and the drilling of the selected sites to the stage where productive boreholes can be passed to the Public Works Department who are responsible for equipping and maintenance of pumping units.



The Drilling Branch section of the Geological Survey Department which is responsible for all water borehole drilling has its headquarters at Gaberones, 50 miles north of Lobatsi, where control of the Drilling Branch is under a Drill Superintendent directly responsible to the Director of Geological Survey.

In addition to the three main spheres of activity outlined above, the Geological Survey also undertakes special investigations where geological advice is required such as in certain engineering problems. The Director of Geological Survey is also Mining Commissioner in Bechuanaland and the Geological Survey has specific functions to perform with respect to operating mines and their inspection, and to the prosecution of mineral prospecting operations.

Mineral exports during 1963 were as follows :

		R
Silver (ozs.)	20	20
Gold (ozs.)	142	3,490
Asbestos (short tons)	1,744	219,030
Manganese (short tons)	23,041	145,886
Total		<u>R368,426</u>

The total value of mineral exports was R74,379 less than in 1962 due both to a marked decrease in the amount and value of exports of manganese ore, and asbestos marketing difficulties which were experienced in the first quarter of the year. The total production of manganese ore was 11,878 short tons which is 14,576 short tons below the 1962 production figure. This decreased production was due mainly to the closing down of the Kgwakgwe manganese mine at the beginning of 1963. Difficulties were also experienced with beneficiation of the ore at the Ootsi Mine which resulted in curtailed production during the first six months of the year during the installation of a new recovery plant. The production figure for asbestos fibre was 2,368 short tons which is 7 tons below the 1962 production figure though exports were 145 short tons less.

The gold and silver were produced in the Tati Concession where the mineral rights are owned by the Tati Company Limited. Only one small gold working was in operation in this district during the year.

The chrysotile asbestos is all produced from the Moshaneng mine near Kanye in the Bangwaketse Tribal Territory. The mine is operated by the Marline Chrysotile Corporation on a royalty basis and all royalty accrues to the Bangwaketse Tribal Treasury.

The greater part of the production of manganese ore came from the Ootsi manganese mine in the Bamalete Tribal Territory, which is operated by Bamalete Manganese Proprietary Limited, with a minor recovery of 840 short tons from prospecting operations carried out by Marble Lime and Associated Industries Limited in the Lobatsi Block. The Kgwakgwe Manganese Mine, near Kanye in the Bangwaketse Tribal Territory, which was placed on a caretaker basis at the end of 1962, closed down at the beginning of 1963, but there were exports of 9,347 short tons of manganese ore from stock-piled dumps.

As in the case of the asbestos mine, the manganese mines in the Tribal Territories are worked by companies which pay royalty to the respective Tribal Treasures.

The mineral rights in the Lobatsi Block are owned by the British South Africa Company but have been ceded for a period to Marble Lime and Associated Industries Limited under an arrangement between the two companies.

The headquarters of the Geological Survey at Lobatsi are provided with mineralogical and chemical laboratories, drawing-office facilities, a small reference library and a small museum.

The laboratories provide chemical and petrological services to officers of the Department, other Government departments and to the public. Ore analyses are carried out, geological analytical work is undertaken and water analysis forms a major part of the chemical laboratory's work. Information from water boreholes drilled in Bechuanaland as to the quantity and quality of supply and the geological strata intersected by the boreholes is collected and indexed, and cross-referenced with available geophysical data. Sludge samples from boreholes drilled in Bechuanaland must be submitted to the Geological Survey in terms of existing legislation and samples of these are retained and stored for reference purposes. Thin sections of rocks are prepared and polished sections of ore minerals are made for study in the optical laboratory.

The drawing office section of the Department provides facilities for preparing maps and plans for distribution to other Government departments, members of the public and for geologists' field work. Maps are also specially prepared for printing and issue with the various publications of the Geological Survey.

In departmental mineral survey work diamond drilling in connection with coal exploration in the area immediately east of the Sua Pan section of the Makarikari was discontinued mid-way through the year when it became apparent that due to pronounced pre-Karoo relief and faulting only patchy developments of coal could be expected.



The Geological Survey continued to collaborate with Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration on the salt/soda project in the Sua Pan area of the Makarikari and work in this regard included diamond drilling in providing the areal extent of the brine-bearing aquifer and percussion drilling of observation and test boreholes for brine pumping tests. Assistance was also rendered with the tests themselves.

An investigation of a kaolinite occurrence in the Makoro area, commenced in 1962, was discontinued when it became apparent from market enquiries that the deposit, although of relatively high grade, is too far distant from existing markets to warrant economic interest in it at the present time.

Geochemical prospecting for copper, lead and zinc mineralization, and indirectly for associated fluorspar, was carried out in the Bangwaketse Tribal Territory in the Ditshukutswane area and an area underlain by the Dolomite Series (Transvaal system) south of Kanye. The investigation in the former area failed to reveal any additional mineralized quartz veins beyond an occurrence first investigated by the Geological Survey in 1953 and which is now the subject of a diamond drilling programme being carried out by a mining company. The geochemical samples from the area south of Kanye are being analysed at the present time.

Geochemical prospecting for copper was carried out in the north-eastern Tuli Block where copper occurrences were located during the course of the geological mapping programme. The result of the survey indicate that these occurrences in the area sampled are probably of restricted extent but further work is planned in an adjacent area in 1964.

Diamond drilling was commenced towards the end of the year on a chrysotile asbestos occurrence in serpentized enstatite peridotite in the western Bangwaketse Tribal Territory. Fibre has been present in all cores recovered but with the exception of one intersection the individual fibre seems have been thin and percentage fibre development below economic grade. A major difficulty in exploration work is the absence of surface exposure of the ultramafic host rock which is known to underlie a fairly extensive area.

A survey was undertaken of suitable source material for brick manufacture at Gaberones in connection with the new Capital Project. The investigation proved reserves of clayey material on the Notwani river flood plain at Gaberones from which good stock bricks could be manufactured and experiments with sample of Karroo System mudstones from the Mamabule area indicated that this material is suitable for the manufacture of special-purpose and face bricks.

Work was carried out on the interpretation of the results of the airborne magnetometer survey of the southern Crown Lands, carried out during 1962, which were received during the first half of 1963.

Active prospecting work has been carried out by mining companies in a number of areas of Bechuanaland. Bamangwato Concessions Limited, the subsidiary prospecting company established by Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration in terms of their mineral concession agreement with the Bamangwato Tribe, continued work, including diamond drilling, wagon drilling, trenching and geochemical prospecting on various copper occurrences in the Bushman Mine — Matsitamma area west of Francistown. According to company reports, in one locality copper has been found at a grade and thickness which might, if the occurrence proves to be substantially persistent, be of significance.

Reference has been made to the work carried out by Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration on the potential of the brines in the Sua Pan area of the Makarikari region. These investigations have been proceeding for more than three years now and the company anticipate that they will make a final assessment of the economic potential of the salts contained in the brines during 1964.

Kimberlitic Searches Limited, a subsidiary of De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited, continued diamond exploration activity in the Bangwaketse, Bakgatla and Bamangwato Tribal Territories and concentrated most of their work in the northern Bamangwato Territory, west of Francistown.

A Crown Grant conferring fluorspar prospecting rights was awarded to Marlime Chrysotile Corporation over a limited area of the Bangwaketse Tribal Territory and the company has been carrying out diamond drilling on a fluorspar occurrence at Ditshukutswane where two miles of potentially interesting strike are known to occur.

The same company has acquired mineral rights in the Lobatsi farming block from the British South Africa Company and has carried out manganese ore prospecting operations south-east of Lobatsi. The mineralised zone has been traced over several miles of strike. Particular interest attaches to this deposit in view of the fact that it contains battery-active manganese dioxide.

During 1963 reconnaissance geological mapping to a scale of 1:125,000 was continued and a total of about 3,400 square miles was geologically surveyed. Four quarter-degree sheets were completed and mapping is in progress on two other sheets. The completed sheets cover areas in the Bamangwato and Bakgatla Tribal Territories. Revision geological mapping was also carried out over a



large area of the southern Crown Lands and the Bangwaketse Tribal Territory.

The Geological Survey continued to be responsible for all underground water development work in the Territory. Geological and geophysical surveys have been carried out in the Bamangwato, Bakgatla, Bakwena, Bangwaketse and Barolong Tribal Territories and in the Ghanzi district. Work has also been carried out in the southern Crown Lands and in the Lobatsi and Francistown areas for township water supply purposes. During 1963 a total of 255,732 feet was completed by the Drilling Branch section in work on 114 boreholes. Twenty-five of these boreholes represented either boreholes drilled for brine testing purposes ; boreholes drilled in deepening and cleaning operations ; boreholes abandoned for technical reasons or due to formation difficulties ; or boreholes drilled for purposes other than pure water supply. Sixty-six of the remaining 89 boreholes were successful, representing an overall success ratio of 75 per cent for siting by geological and geophysical methods.

An important acquisition during the year was the purchase of a trailer-mounted, compressed air operated drilling machine made possible by a grant of R25,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. This machine is specially designed for drilling in hard rock formations and since it was commissioned in September it had completed 3,190 feet in a total of 48 drilling days by the end of the year. This footage is 13 per cent of the total footage drilled in boreholes for underground water development purposes completed by all drilling rigs during 1963.

In special investigations a geological survey was carried out at a proposed earth-dam site on the ephemeral Nuane river north of Lobatsi to determine the suitability of the country rock for dam foundation purposes. Trenching, pitting, diamond drilling and pressure leakage tests were all carried out.

## I. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

There is no industrial licensing legislation in effect in Bechuanaland and therefore no administrative agency solely responsible for industrial development. In the 1963/68 Development Plan, however, provision has been made for the establishment of Bechuanaland's first industrial estate which will be located at the new capital at Gaberones and which will for the first time make available industrial sites, water, electricity and railway spurs at the same place, close to the amenities of a township. In anticipation of greater interest in the industrial sector of the economy as a result of this plan, consideration has been given to the creation of an investment centre and to the granting of financial inducements to pioneer industrial investors.

An important new industry was brought into production in the Territory during 1963. The meat cannery at Lobatsi, a valuable adjunct to the abattoir, was built by the Export and Canning Company Limited, the subsidiary company of B.P. Abattoirs Limited, and was opened by Lord Howick in March. It will convert the poorer quality meat into a more easily marketable form, selling its products both in Southern Africa and abroad.

The tannery, which opened at Shashi in September, 1962, provides a market for wildebeeste hides, which are used in the manufacture of mining boots, and for cattle hides from the abattoir.

Preparations for the construction of a cap and helmet factory at Lobatsi were undertaken at the end of 1963. This factory, which will be completed during the first half of 1964, will eventually supply military caps and helmets to many countries. The machinery, and the company, are being moved to Bechuanaland from the Republic.

## CHAPTER 7

### SOCIAL SERVICES

#### A. EDUCATION

##### *General*

The first schools were established by the London Missionary Society during the first half of the last century. At a later date other schools were opened by the Hermannsburg Mission and by the Dutch Reformed and Catholic Missions.

As the number of schools increased so did administrative problems and in 1910 the London Missionary Society and the Chief of the Bangwaketse tribe formed a committee to administer schools in that tribe's area. This committee included representatives of the tribe, the Mission and the District Administration. Other tribes followed suit and the system of committee management proved so useful and popular that it was extended to cover practically all educational work being done in tribal areas.

The main responsibilities of school committees are the building and equipment of all schools within their jurisdiction and the engagement of staff for these schools. All professional matters are controlled by the Department of Education.

##### *(a) Primary Education*

Of 235 primary schools one third offer the full eight year primary course while the remainder offer either six or four year courses.



During the last few years shortages of teachers and of accommodation and equipment have seriously hampered progress in many if not in all districts. Development plans are directed at improving this unsatisfactory situation which in the main has resulted from staggeringly rapid and large increases in enrolment. An indication of the pace of change was the increase from 46,536 pupils in 1962 to 54,845 in 1963. This reflects the acceptance by the people of the territory of the importance of a proper education for their children. Fortunately there are encouraging signs of determination to provide this even at the cost of some personal sacrifice. Demands for new schools and for the extension and improvement of facilities are the rule rather than the exception and are fairly frequently accompanied by proof of self-help of one kind or another such as the building of class-rooms or the collection of funds.

(b) *Secondary Education*

The secondary school system is as yet comparatively undeveloped and is not producing the numbers of trained men and women so urgently required as the country advances towards independence. The highest priority has therefore been given in development plans to a very considerable extension and improvement of facilities at secondary schools. As these plans mature output should increase within a few years' time to a number more in keeping with the needs of the present situation.

(c) *Teacher Training College*

Teacher-training is carried out in two centres, one at Lobatsi and the other at Serowe. The latter college was opened in July, 1963. Great importance is attached to this work because of the undesirably large number of unqualified teachers perforce employed in the territory because of the scarcity of qualified teachers.

(d) *Technical and Vocational Training*

Technical training is carried out at the Government Trades School in Gaberones which offers courses in building, carpentry and motor mechanics.

St. Joseph's College, a grant-aided Catholic school, offers a course of training in commercial subjects.

The Dutch Reformed Church Homecrafts Centre in Mochudi, also government subsidized, provides training in home economics for adolescent girls and for specialist teachers of homecrafts.

(e) *Universities and Other Institutions of Higher Education*

The Protectorate has no institution of higher education and has launched a scholarship programme with the object of placing

the maximum number of students at the Catholic Pius XII University College at Roma in Basutoland and at institutions in the United Kingdom, Southern Africa or elsewhere for the widest possible variety of courses.

This work has been expedited by the establishment of a Scholarships Committee and by the willingness of other countries, in particular the United Kingdom, to accommodate students from the Protectorate.

Because of the rapidity of constitutional change the highest priority is accorded to post-secondary training. Since 1961 there has been a very significant increase in the number of students attending universities or institutions of similar status. The number of students abroad rose from 6 in 1961 to 19 in 1962 and to 45 in 1963. Details of the students on courses in 1963 are:—

	Agriculture	Teacher Training	Arts	Medicine	Law	Pre-Medical	A-Level (pre-University)	Administration	Laboratory Technician	Pharmacy	Accountancy	TOTAL
United Kingdom		12		1	1	2	3	2			1	22
Basutoland		2	6									8
U.S.A.			3									3
India			1									1
Australia	1							1				2
Kenya							3					3
Eire				1						1		2
Canada		1							1			2
S. Rhodesia	1						1					2
	2	15	10	2	1	2	7	3	1	1	1	45

(f) *Special Schools*

Night schools conducted by voluntary agencies are operating in a few of the larger centres in the Territory. Numbers enrolled are small but the service is a valuable one offering as it does some opportunity of acquiring additional knowledge to those whose formal education has been sketchy or non-existent.



(g) *Pre-primary Schools*

No such schools exist. Generally speaking pupils arrive at school for first admission at a rather late age and a progressive reduction in age of entry has only recently been agreed to. In 1963 the maximum age was 12.

While the ultimate aim is compulsory education for all, practical difficulties, mainly financial, will prevent accomplishment of this for some time to come. For the same reasons education is not free and parents are expected to contribute to the cost of their children's education according to their means. School fees are nevertheless very modest and no child is debarred from education at any stage on account of parental poverty.

*Educational Administration*

1. *Description of the Administrative Organisation*

Administrative and professional control is exercised through Proclamation No. 26 of 1938. This sets out the conditions under which schools may be opened or closed and empowers the Resident Commissioner to make, amend and repeal rules regulating such matters as appointment and dismissal of teachers, schools curricula, the appointment, constitution, powers and duties of school committees, and general conduct and discipline in schools. It also provides for the right of inspection of all schools other than those established for the teaching of religion only.

In 1961 the Advisory Committee on Social Services was formed, comprising the Member for Tribal Affairs and Social Services, who is the Chairman, and seven other members of the Legislative Council including the Directors of Education and Medical Services. This Committee advises the Member, who is responsible to the Executive Council.

Government Notice No. 110 of 1938 defined the membership and powers of Schools Committees. In brief, it enacted that a School Committee should :

- (a) consist of the District Commissioner, the Chief, a Secretary, and six members, three appointed by the District Commissioner and three by the Chief or African Authority in consultation with the Tribe ;
- (b) be responsible for the upkeep and equipment of all schools within its jurisdiction ;
- (c) be responsible for dealing with school administrative matters, for securing teachers and for entering into contracts with such teachers, subject to the approval of the Director of Education as to the terms of contracts ;

- (d) meet at least twice in each calendar year, one meeting to be held in August to discuss Estimates ;
- (e) make recommendations to the Director of Education as regards professional matters, provided that in purely professional matters teachers should be responsible to the Director of Education and to him only.

Proclamation No. 26 of 1938, at Chapter 70 of the 1959 edition of the Laws of Bechuanaland, together with the various rules issued in terms of section 7 of that Proclamation, forms the basis of Tribal control of Primary Education. It defines the responsibilities of the Education Department and the Tribal Committees and describes the manner in which their functions should be co-ordinated.

Despite the lack of comprehensive legislation, there has been very little friction between these two authorities, as a result of goodwill on both sides and a common resolve to co-operate for educational advance.

However, because of rapid political and administrative changes, much of the existing legislation is out of date and in need of revision or replacement.

It is not desired that the Committee system should be abolished, although it is open to some criticism owing to difficulties arising from dual control. The Committee system has the advantages, in a developing democracy, of ensuring local interest in education and offering valuable training in financial management and local government generally. Most of the primary schools and three of the day secondary schools are administered by tribal school committees. Moeng College, an independent secondary school, is administered by a governing council. Schools in Crown Lands are administered by Government or by missions.

Mission societies are showing deep interest in education in Bechuanaland. Government assists with grant-in-aid to the London Missionary Society's Moeding College and the Roman Catholic Mission's Mater Spei College and St. Joseph's College all of which are secondary schools. Government also gives some assistance to the Dutch Reformed Church Homecraft Centre at Mochudi. The mission primary schools in non-tribal areas, all Roman Catholic, are also grant-aided. Five primary schools, three Roman Catholic, one Seventh Day Adventist and one Anglican, situated in tribal areas, are grant-aided. Mission schools operate independently of tribe or Government, but are subject to departmental inspection.



## 2. *Statistics of Expenditure on Education during 1963*

Recurrent Expenditure by Central Government	R630,845
Capital Expenditure .....	41,800
Proportion of capital and recurrent expenditure on education to total annual expenditure of ter- ritory .....	8.53%
Colonial Development and Welfare assistance for education .....	R150,964
Tribal expenditure on education .....	413,553
Expenditure by missionary and philanthropic organisations .....	70,000

### *Adult Education*

Shortages of funds and of manpower have prevented the adoption of any comprehensive scheme of adult education. Increasing interest however is being shown in this sphere by voluntary agencies such as the Red Cross and social welfare centres. Welfare work among adults in the larger centres is being extended with encouragement and financial assistance from Government.

An approach has been made to UNESCO for the services of an adult education expert to carry out a limited literacy scheme. This scheme has been approved as a Category I project under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The aim will not be literacy as an end in itself but literacy as a step towards progressive community development.

### *School Buildings and Equipment*

Reference has been made above to deficiencies in this respect and to fresh problems created by very large intakes of new pupils.

A building programme providing for the building and equipment of classrooms at primary schools in the Territory was begun in 1961 and completed in 1963.

This work was financed entirely from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. Average cost per equipped classroom was R1,300 making a total of R130,000.

This activity has been supplemented by local building schemes financed and administered by Tribal Administrations which built and equipped 40 classrooms during 1963 at an estimated cost of R40,000.

Recommended capacity for classrooms at primary schools is 40 pupils per unit in an area of approximately 560 square feet. There is a general desire that new classrooms should be built with con-

ventional materials, namely burnt brick walls and corrugated-iron roofs. Two-seater desks are favoured for reasons of economy.

### *Cultural Institutions*

Because of the underdeveloped nature of the country there is a great dearth of cultural institutions.

Small public libraries exist in a few centres and schools are encouraged to built up adequate reference libraries for teachers and pupils, particularly those in the higher primary and secondary classes. Considerable assistance in this aspect has been received from the British Council and the Ranfurly Book Scheme. Both organisations have made generous donations of books.

As yet there is no institution in the Territory worthy of being described as a museum.

### *Educational Development*

Development plans for the period 1963 - 66 have been approved in principle. They provide for the continuation and completion of existing schemes, mainly those relating to teacher training, technical training, and the expansion of the scholarship programme, for the improvement and extension of facilities for secondary education, and for the development of primary education.

Primary education development plans are aimed at improving conditions in primary schools by increasing accommodation, equipment and staff.

The most important section of the development plan is that relating to secondary education. This section provides for radical reorganisation of the secondary school system and for extension and improvement along lines which are the most economical of money and manpower. Plans provide for regrouping and concentration of resources of skilled teaching staff and of special facilities such as laboratories and libraries at centres where conditions for development are most favourable.

Valuable assistance in the preparation of plans is expected to result from the visit of a UNESCO educational planning mission during the first half of 1964. This mission will work in collaboration with representatives of the Protectorate Government with the object of formulating an educational plan which will be in line with plans for economic and political advance. Educational statistics are contained in Table VIII.



## B. PUBLIC HEALTH

Public Health and Sanitation is divided into the following sub-heads :—

Disease — Prevention and Control  
Disease — Analysis of Distribution  
Maternity and Child Welfare  
Conservancy  
Curative Medicine.

The Director of Medical Services must answer to Government for all of the above. Certain administrative duties are delegated to the Deputy Director and the two Medical Officers of Health. Under the Medical Officers of Health are three qualified Health Inspectors, two Field Officers, two Senior Sanitary Inspectors (locally trained), fourteen Medical Aides (locally trained), thirty Field Assistants and thirty drivers, labourers, etc.

Disease prevention and control are undertaken by the Medical Officers of Health, the trypanosomiasis Medical Officer and their junior staff who also record data concerning distribution of diseases.

Maternity and Child Welfare come under the control of the District Medical Officers who are responsible to the Director of Medical Services through his Deputy.

Conservancy is controlled by the local authorities. The Medical Officers of Health and their subordinates act mainly in an advisory capacity, but in some instances undertake all the work.

Curative medicine is carried out by the District Medical Officers and their subordinate staff, who are directly responsible to the Director of Medical Services.

Doctors, Pharmacists, Dentists, Matrons and Nursing Sisters require to hold qualifications which are registerable in the United Kingdom or the Republic of South Africa, but The Queen's Commissioner may grant the right to practice to holders of other qualifications if it is in the public interest so to do.

Sister Staff Nurses and Staff Nurses may hold extra-Territorial or local qualifications, and must hold a Junior Certificate of general education.

Medical Aides must hold a Junior Certificate of general education and must pass local examinations. These are not recognised outside the Territory.

The term Medical Aide has been introduced to embrace the posts of Dispenser, Health Assistant and Sanitary Inspector, The training

given to Medical Aides consists of two or more of the following subjects :—

Nursing  
Dispensing  
Microscopy  
Radiography  
Laboratory Technology  
Envorionmental Sanitation  
Meat and Food Inspection.

The number of Medical Aides trained in a year depends on the vacancies in establishment.

Three Government hospitals and three Mission hospitals train pupil nurses for the High Commission Territories Nursing Council examinations in general nursing and midwifery. Of these one Mission hospital does general nursing training only and one midwifery training only. Pupils undergo a four year course in general nursing training and a one year course in midwifery.

The number of pupil nurses who sat and passed nursing examinations during the year are as follows:—

	<i>Entrants</i>		<i>Passes</i>	
	<i>June</i>	<i>November</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>November</i>
E.N.C.* Midwifery .....	—	11	—	11
E.N.C. General Nursing — Final	7	8	4	8
E.N.C. General Nursing — Preliminary	10	12	7	1
H.C.T.N.C. General Nursing — Final	4	4	2	3
H.C.T.N.C. General Nursing — Preliminary	5	12	4	6
H.C.T.N.C. Midwifery.....	—	2	—	2

Statistics are given in tables as follows:—

Medical and Health Staff .....	Table IXA
Hospitals, Health Centres and Dispensaries	Table IXB
Expenditure on Health .....	Table IXC

Ante-natal and child welfare clinics are held at most centres by Government, missionary societies, the British Red Cross and, in one instance, by the tribal authority.

The B.C.G. team continued to work on a small scale at Ramoutsa village: 847 school children and 2,566 other children were given B.C.G., a total of 3,413.

\* Bechuanaland Protectorate Executive Nursing Committee



Hospitals were asked to give B.C.G. to new born babies and other patients: 191 were inoculated.

The Committee of the Deferred Pay Interest Fund (Native Recruiting Corporation) gave a grant of R10,000 in 1963 to enable the B.C.G. campaign to be stepped up. Vehicles and equipment were bought and staff recruited in order to start the work early in 1964.

### *Nutrition*

The state of nutrition of the people varies with the rainfall. They raise cattle and small stock and grow crops sufficient for their needs. In good seasons little malnutrition is seen ; in bad seasons protein deficiency and deficiency in Vitamin B and C are prevalent.

### *Epidemic and General Diseases*

#### *Plague*

Rodent surveys were carried out throughout the year by two teams operating in Ngamiland, the Chobe district and the Central and Western Kalahari.

There was a marked drop in the rodent population but increased activity was noted towards the end of the year.

Flea counts from trapped rodents and from burrows were low, and no fleas were found to be infected. Dusting of huts was carried out again, and no fleas were caught in the huts previously dusted. One team spent 220 days in the field, travelled 13,728 miles and dusted 10,929 huts. The other team spent 120 days in the field, travelled 3,698 miles and dusted 7,232 huts. In all 18,161 huts were dusted.

Close liaison was maintained with the Public Health Department of the Republic of South Africa.

#### *Respiratory Complaints*

The following diseases were diagnosed:—

	<i>Out-Patients</i>	<i>In-Patients</i>
Bronchitis .....	15,248	329
Pneumonia (all types) .....	2,426	1,012
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	2,102	871

#### *Whooping Cough*

This disease was fairly widespread throughout the Territory : 3,075 cases were diagnosed ; 113 were treated in hospital. Of the

3,075 cases diagnosed 781 occurred in Ngamiland. 14,252 preventative inoculations were given throughout the Territory.

### *Diphtheria*

The incidence of diphtheria was less than last year; only 54 cases were notified with 15 deaths. The cases were distributed evenly over the Territory; 49,993 preventative inoculations were given throughout the Territory.

### *Records of Alimentary Diseases*

Amoebic Dysentery is not common: 27 cases were treated in all. Bacillary Dysentery is more common: 747 cases were seen as outpatients and 120 cases admitted. Gastro-enteritis of unspecified origin accounted for 16,281 out-patients and 661 in-patients.

### *Typhoid Fever*

Cases reported on the Infectious Disease Returns numbered 47 with 3 deaths: 11 cases from Ramoutsa and 13 cases from Molepolole. No carrier or other source of infection could be found.

### *Eye Diseases*

Unspecified conjunctivitis (10,347 cases), trachoma (228 cases), cataract (184 cases), and glaucoma (48 cases) comprised the majority of cases reported.

### *Malaria*

1,430 cases were reported of which 1,230 were from Maun and 108 from Francistown. Poor rains over most of the Territory reduced the amount of mosquito breeding and only eleven cases were reported in the southern parts. Spraying of huts and government quarters was done at Molepolole and Gaberones in January, at Francistown in February and at Sehitwa beside Lake N'gami in October.

### *Poliomyelitis*

One case of Poliomyelitis was reported, but eleven cases of late effects were seen. 3,216 doses of oral vaccine were given throughout the Territory.

### *Rabies*

No cases of human rabies were seen but five cases of dogbite were given anti-rabies injections.



*Anthrax*

No cases were reported during the year.

*Trypanosomiasis*

85 cases of human trypanosomiasis were reported during the year with nine deaths. Intensive work on this disease is being undertaken under a Colonial Development and Welfare grant.

*Cholera and Yellow Fever*

These diseases were not reported, but 5,137 prophylactic injections against yellow fever were given.

*Smallpox*

Two cases of suspected Smallpox were reported during the year but they turned out to be severe Chickenpox: 48,675 people were vaccinated against the disease.

*Tuberculosis*

Patients suffering from all forms of tuberculosis seen at out-patient departments number 3,040: of these 2,102 suffered from pulmonary tuberculosis, 1,182 patients suffering from all types of tuberculosis were admitted to hospital and of these 971 suffered from pulmonary tuberculosis. There were 74 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, and eight deaths from other forms of tuberculosis. There were 24,311 attendances for out-patient treatment compared with 12,651 last year. The Medical Officer of Health continues to control all tuberculosis work with the co-operation of all medical personnel in the Territory.

*Waste Disposal, Water Supplies and Meat Inspection.*

The removal of waste has been undertaken by Cess Pit emptiers in three stations. In one of these three, it is carried out by the local authority, and in the remaining two by the Health Department.

Most water supplies are by borehole; in one centre only is surface water used.

Meat inspection at abattoirs is mostly undertaken by the Veterinary Department ; at a few stations the Medical Department still does the work.

### C. TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

The traditional type circular hut with mud walls and thatch roof, approximately fifteen feet in diameter with an average wall height of seven feet and overall height of fifteen feet is the normal dwelling lived in by the majority of the people in the Territory, and it is usual to have not less than two huts per family. They are built on ground allocated by the Chief or Headman of the village. The huts are built by the owner and his family with the help of friends, the women doing the walls, and the roof and thatching being done by the men. Construction varies according to the locality. The huts are kept in good condition, receiving constant maintenance from the women of the household.

Materials used are available close to the huts, and a nominal royalty is paid to the Tribal Treasury for thatching and poles. There is no overcrowding in the tribal villages, the maximum density being 9 persons to the acre, but in the two towns there are slum conditions in those areas occupied by detribalised persons.

The wealthier Africans have western type houses constructed of brick (cement-sand, burnt or sun dried) with corrugated iron roofs on sawn timber trusses with ceilings. These latter materials are available from the neighbouring territories, there being no building materials industry in Bechuanaland.

Building control and public health regulations are administered by the Public Works and Medical Departments in the major centres. The smaller centres are not visited regularly but, owing to the absence of overcrowding and the natural ability of the people to build their own dwellings with local materials, it is not necessary to enforce many of the regulations rigidly.

The Public Works Department regularly receives data from the Building Research Station in England and from the Republic of South Africa. There is a Trade School for building apprentices and a Training School for those qualified artisans who desire and are capable of receiving instructions.

In the new capital, at present being erected at Gaberones, Government is making arrangements for the establishment of a Development Bank to provide financial aid for those who wish to obtain soft loans for home ownership and house construction. Technical assistance will be provided.



## D. SOCIAL WELFARE

Many social problems are satisfactorily solved according to long-established custom. The sense of communal obligation is very strong and as a result the care of orphans, the aged and the infirm is voluntarily undertaken by relatives according to a definite order of responsibility which is laid down by tribal law.

However, each year it is becoming clearer that there are more and more cases which, for a variety of reasons, cannot be adequately dealt with according to custom. Thus, although the problem has not yet reached the stage where new forms of social security on a national scale for such categories as orphans, the aged, or the unemployed would be justified, it is probable that the present small provision of funds allocated to District Commissioners for the relief of destitution will have to be increased.

The policy of the Social Welfare Department is to concentrate on the preventive and constructive aspects of social work rather than the curative. Owing to a very limited budget, and hence lack of staff, this has largely taken the form of assistance and encouragement to international and local voluntary groups which are working to improve living conditions for the less privileged sections of the population.

The two qualified field workers have been engaged in social work in Lobatsi and Francistown respectively. Apart from their main community work, they undertake individual case-work, which in many cases links up with the District Commissioner's allocation of relief funds.

*Community Work*

*Francistown:* The Leseding Community Centre, built from Government funds and a generous donation from the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association, was opened in the middle of the year — an important addition to the amenities of Tatitown — promising to become a popular centre affecting a considerable proportion of local residents. Valuable occupational therapy for tuberculosis patients was continued as a joint operation between the Department and the Bechuanaland Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. The Mophane Club was also opened in the latter part of the year, and has rapidly begun to fulfil its purpose of becoming a congenial social meeting place for persons of all races.

*Lobatsi:* Since no Government funds were available for the construction of a much needed and locally desired community centre, a local committee was formed to convert the old Peleng Beerhall. It is hoped to open the centre in early 1964.

*Serowe:* Plans for the construction of the Social Centre, financed by Oxfam, were drawn up, and the first building, a library, was completed by voluntary workers led by a team of American students under "Operation Crossroads".

*Mochudi:* An overseas group sent one of its representatives to discuss the establishment of a Community Centre, and the first warden arrived in December. The building is hoped to be completed in 1964.

Other community enterprises of a social nature are taking place at Kanye, Gaberones and Maun, as well as many other places throughout the Territory. The Department gives assistance to these wherever possible.

### *Youth Work*

*The Boy Scout Movement*, which is grant-aided by Government, continues to be the leading youth movement for boys and at the end of the year totalled 123 Troops with 5,897 members.

A full-time Roving Commissioner was appointed early in the year, and this has helped greatly to improve the standard of scouting. In August he led a party of six scouts to the 11th World Jamboree at Marathon, Greece.

Another highlight of the year was the visit of Sir Charles Maclean, the Commonwealth Chief Scout. He travelled widely throughout the Territory, visiting troops as far apart as Lobatsi and Shakawe.

A Wolf Cub from Lobatsi, Isaac Homarayi, was posthumously awarded Scouting's highest award for gallantry, the Bronze Cross, for rescuing a friend from drowning, during which he lost his own life.

*The Girl Guides*, also grant-aided, likewise increased to over 6,000, plus 200 adult leaders. The organisation has been improved, so that responsibility is well divided between Branch Advisers, thus enabling work to continue smoothly despite changes in personnel. Mrs. Joan Atkins, Territorial Commissioner, retired in December. Much of the present vitality of the movement is due to her imaginative and inspiring leadership. She is succeeded by Mrs. Margot Bailey.

Mrs. J. P. Moffett, the Commonwealth Chief Overseas Commissioner, visited the Territory in October, and Dr. Joan Martin, Training Adviser, also came from England to do some valuable training work.

### *Plans for 1964*

More attention is to be given to the stimulation of local communities to an awareness of their own needs, and the ways of meet-





**Railway Bridge near Gaberones**





Cattle at a watering point near Debeeti in the Bakgatla Tribal Territory.





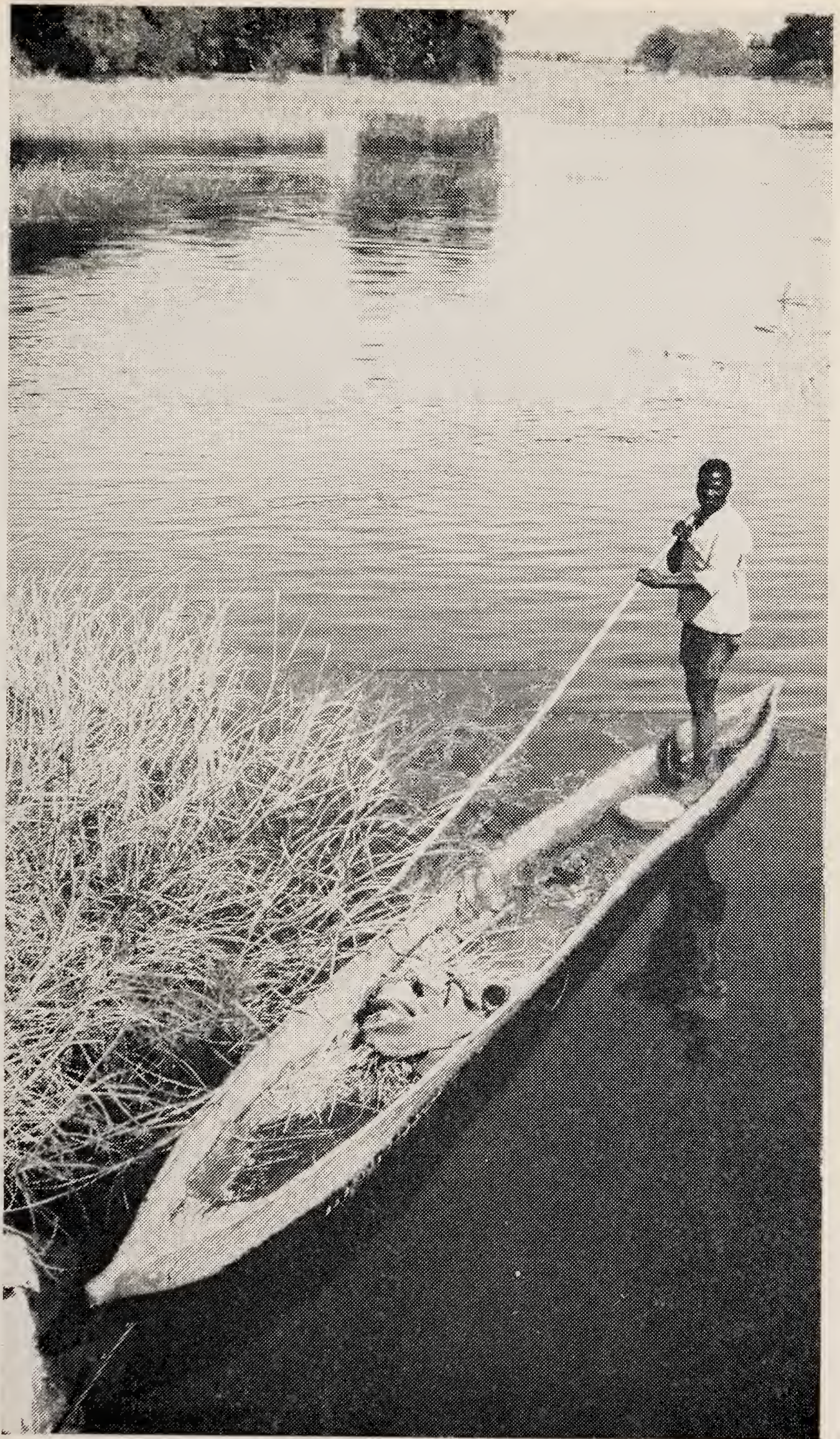
Lobatsi Abattoir — Dressing Carcases





**Training in mechanical agriculture at the Agricultural School,  
Mahalapye.**





A dug-out canoe near Maun





Trainees receiving instruction in the use of a modern type of automatic surveyors' level.





**Bushmen Dance of Exorcism**







ing such needs. Thus with the help of United Nations and Colonial Development and Welfare funds, it is hoped to begin a community development pilot project during 1964, using local staff trained in Tanganyika. In 1965 it is hoped that a United Nations community development trainer will be available to initiate a training programme in the territory.

It is also hoped that funds will be available to give assistance to local projects organised on a self-help basis particularly those of a capital nature, such as the building of schools, community halls and health centres, or the construction of local roads and dams. The object will be to encourage local communities to take active steps to improve their living conditions, by the provision by Government of some of the means, both financial and technical, of achieving such improvements.

A start is to be made on widening the youth work, and a permanent centre for youth leadership training is planned as a joint operation between the Department, the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides.

Finally, it is hoped that first steps will be taken in 1964 towards the establishment of a national sports centre at Gaberones.

## CHAPTER 8

### LEGISLATION

Thirty-six laws were assented to during 1963. The following paragraphs contain notes on the more interesting provisions of some of them. A full list is contained in Table XI.

#### *The Road Traffic Law*

Existing legislation relating to motor vehicles and road traffic had become out of date, and this comprehensive new law was passed to remedy the situation. Besides covering all normal matters such as licensing of drivers and vehicles, and control of traffic, it contains provisions catering for such matters as assembling a vehicle from parts of other vehicles, racing on roads, noise, tampering with someone else's vehicle, and responsibilities of road users other than motorists.

#### *The Employment Law*

This law was based on recommendations contained in a report on labour legislation published in 1960. It replaces Masters and Servants legislation dating back as far as 1856 and a number of more recent related measures with a detailed and up-to-date code regul-



ating various aspects of the contract of service, and providing for the protection of employees. It does not provide for the fixation of wages or deal with conditions of service usually dealt with in wage awards. It does, however, stipulate that all employees in Bechuanaland should be given not less than a prescribed minimum number of days' annual holiday with pay. It also provides for the setting up of the machinery of a Labour Department.

### *The Immigration Law*

This law was introduced to replace existing immigration legislation (which was different for Africans and non-Africans) with a single law applicable to all persons entering or seeking to enter Bechuanaland. Generally speaking the purpose of the law was to improve and simplify procedures in the interests both of those administering it and of immigrants. In addition it clarifies the concepts of domicile and of "belonging to Bechuanaland". This law conforms to the policy of abolishing all measures which differentiate between peoples on grounds of race, even though such differentiation might not be detrimental to any party.

### *The National Development Bank Law*

The object of this law was to replace the Agricultural Loan Fund with a development bank for the purpose of promoting the economic development of Bechuanaland. The business of the bank is providing financial assistance to new or existing undertakings by means of loans, selling goods and taking over the sellers' rights under hire purchase or instalment sale agreement, and with the approval of Her Majesty's Commissioner taking up share and loan capital and underwriting issues of shares and debentures. The law also provides for the issue of national development bonds.

*The Income Tax (Amendment) Law* provides for concessions in respect of various kinds of industrial and similar expenditure incurred by taxpayers, and the exemption from tax payments by a benefit fund or trade union or under an insurance policy in respect of injury or sickness.

*The Births and Deaths (Amendment and Further Provisions) Law* makes the Births and Deaths Proclamation applicable to all persons in Bechuanaland and to past births and deaths in Bechuanaland of persons to whom it did not at the time apply.

*The Criminal Procedure and Evidence (Amendment) Law* abolishes the death penalty in respect of the crime of rape.

*The Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Law* provides for the introduction of improved town planning techniques, and gives local authorities powers to enforce the establishment of town planning schemes.



*The Land Measure Law* gives legal recognition to both the English foot and the Cape foot as units of land measure in Bechuanaland.

*The Deeds Registry (Amendment) Law* enables allotment areas to be set up in which each piece of land will be separately numbered, and makes it lawful in any transfer of land in an allotment area to specify the land by reference to a general plan of the area without need of preparing a separate diagram of the particular piece of land.

*The Land Survey (Amendment) Law* prescribes the qualifications necessary before a person may be registered as a Land Surveyor entitled to practise in Bechuanaland, and establishes a Land Surveyors' Board which will be responsible for carrying out the necessary tests and examinations.

*The Change of Name Law* makes provision for change of surname, and prohibits a person from unlawfully assuming a name other than his own.

*The Prevention of Violence Abroad Law* prohibits conspiracy in Bechuanaland to commit in any other country any act of violence which would be an offence under the law of that country, and which, if it were committed in Bechuanaland, would be an offence under the Law of Bechuanaland.

*The Administration of Estates (Amendment) Law* empowers Her Majesty's Commissioner to apply the Administration of Estates Proclamation to specified classes of deceased Africans. This law caters for the special circumstances of Africans whose estates cannot properly be administered according to tribal custom by reason of conflict of laws, lack of the necessary provision in customary law, or otherwise.

*The Arms and Ammunition (Amendment) Law* establishes an Arms and Ammunition Quota Board to deal with applications for permits to import arms or ammunition in respect of which a quota has been prescribed. It also provides for the exemption of arms which through age or wear and tear are incapable of being fired without substantial repair.

*The Games of Chance Law, the Small Lotteries (Amendment Law) and the Control of Large Lotteries Law* are three laws which between them relax and simplify some of the provisions of the Small Lotteries Law and provide for the promotion and control of large lotteries or sweepstakes to raise funds for social service, public welfare or relief of distress, or for recreational, cultural or sporting facilities.



## CHAPTER 9

## JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS

## A. JUSTICE

In criminal matters the Court of Appeal, High Court and Subordinate Courts are governed by the Criminal Procedure and Evidence Proclamation.

The law in force in the Bechuanaland Protectorate — except where it is appropriate that Tswana Law and custom be applied — is the Roman-Dutch common Law of South Africa ; certain statutes of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope which were in force on 10th June, 1891, and which have not subsequently been repealed by local statute ; High Commissioner's Proclamations made up to the establishment of a Legislative Council in 1961 ; and Laws made by the Legislative Council thereafter.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate Courts of Law consist of:—

## COURT OF APPEAL

A Court of Appeal for all three Territories was established on 15th April, 1955, under the Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland Court of Appeal Order in Council, 1954. This Court is composed of the Chief Justice, who is President, and other Judges of appeal.

## HIGH COURT

The High Court is a Superior Court of Record and, in addition to any other jurisdiction conferred by local law, possesses and exercises all the jurisdiction, power and authorities vested in a Divisional Court of the Supreme Court of South Africa.

Although the decision in every case, civil and criminal, is vested exclusively in the presiding Judge, he generally sits with four Assessors who act in an advisory capacity.

In civil cases the practice is for the Judge to sit alone where only law, other than African law and custom, is involved. Where African law and custom is involved the Judge sits with two or four Assessors, depending on the character of each particular case.

SUBORDINATE COURTS OF THE FIRST,  
SECOND AND THIRD CLASS

In the 12 districts of the Territory there are Subordinate Courts of the First, Second and Third Class.



(a) *Criminal jurisdiction*

(i) *First Class*: Can impose sentences up to a maximum of two years with or without hard labour, or a fine up to two hundred rand, or both such imprisonment and fine. In certain cases and subject to certain safeguards a whipping not exceeding 15 strokes with a cane may be imposed.

(ii) *Second Class*: The maximum sentence is imprisonment with or without hard labour up to one year, or a fine not exceeding one hundred rand, or both such imprisonment and fine. A whipping not exceeding eight strokes with a cane may be imposed in certain cases and subject to certain safeguards.

(iii) *Third Class*: The maximum sentence is imprisonment with or without hard labour up to six months, or a fine not exceeding fifty rand, or both such imprisonment and fine. A third Class Court cannot impose a sentence of whipping.

Subordinate Courts have no power to try a person charged with treason, murder, sedition or an offence relating to coinage or currency, nor can they normally try cases of rape through a Subordinate Court of the First Class has jurisdiction to try certain cases of rape, and the Attorney-General may, after committal for trial, remit any such case to a Subordinate Court of the First Class with or without increased jurisdiction as set out below.

(b) *Increased criminal jurisdiction*

The Attorney-General may remit a case (not being treason, murder, sedition or an offence relating to coinage or currency) to a Subordinate Court of the First or Second Class for trial with or without increased jurisdiction, after the holding of a preparatory examination. When so remitted with increased jurisdiction the powers of punishment are:—

(a) *First Class*: Imprisonment up to four years ; fine not exceeding four hundred rand.

(b) *Second Class*: Imprisonment up to two years ; fine not exceeding two hundred rand.

(c) *Review of criminal cases*

In criminal cases all sentences by Subordinate Courts of the First Class are automatically subject to review by the High Court when the punishment imposed exceeds six months' imprisonment or a fine exceeding one hundred rand.

As regards the Second and Third Class Subordinate Courts they are also subject to a similar review by the High Court when



the punishment imposed exceeds three months' imprisonment or a fine exceeding fifty rand.

(d) *Civil jurisdiction*

In civil cases Subordinate Courts of the First and Second Class have jurisdiction in all actions where both parties are Africans, subject to the right of such Courts to transfer cases to the African Courts for hearing, and in all other actions where the claim or value of the matter in dispute does not exceed one thousand rand (First Class), or five hundred rand (Second Class). Third Class Subordinate Courts may try actions between Europeans when the claim is not more than twenty rand.

#### AFRICAN COURTS

These are governed by the African Courts Proclamation.

The total number of cases heard by African Courts during the period compared with the preceding year were as follows:—

	1962	1963
Criminal .....	2,467	3,611
Civil .....	1,936	1,787

#### JUDICIARY

The Judiciary is headed by the Chief Justice, who is also Chief Justice of Basutoland and Swaziland, stationed in Basutoland.

During 1955 a Puisne Judge was appointed for all three territories. Like the Chief Justice, he is stationed in Basutoland.

Since the appointment of the Puisne Judge the Chief Justice has generally confined his activities to the Court of Appeal, Criminal Review cases, the supervision of the work of Subordinate Courts and the administrative side of the Judiciary. A practice has been arranged by which the Chief Justice visits the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland from Maseru quarterly to take civil matters and applications and if necessary civil trials; this being in addition to the normal criminal and civil sessions.

Under the Chief Justice are the Registrar of the High Court and the various Presiding Officers of the Subordinate Courts.

#### B. POLICE

The authorised establishment of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Police is 64 Gazetted and Subordinate officers, 7 Sub-Inspectors, 66 Non-Commissioned Officers and 407 Constables.



Force headquarters are situated at Mafeking and for administrative purposes the Territory is divided into the Northern and Southern Divisions. The headquarters of these Divisions are at Francistown and Gaberones respectively and each is commanded by a Senior Superintendent.

The Police Training Depot and Criminal Record Bureau are at Gaberones.

The Police Mobile Unit — a self-contained unit with its own transport and equipment — is also based at Gaberones.

The Central Arms Registry which was opened at Gaberones during 1960 showed a total of 17,857 Arms registered at 31st December, 1963 as follows:

.303 Rifles .....	3,035
.22 Rifles .....	699
M.H. Rifles .....	3,877
Other Rifles .....	2,147
Muzzle Loaders .....	1,448
Shot Guns .....	6,028
Pistols and Revolvers .....	623
	<hr/>
	17,857
	<hr/>

The number of registered arms and ammunition dealers in the territory is 60, all of whom are recorded at the Central Arms Registry.

The Central Arms Registry is also responsible for maintaining records in connection with the acquisition and disposal of explosives.

During the year the patrol mileage was estimated at 1,962,385 miles. Patrolling is done by motor vehicle, horse, mule, donkey and bicycle. In addition camels are still used in the Kalahari Desert and canoes are an essential means of policing the swamp areas of the Chobe and N'gamiland districts of the Territory.

Disturbances occurred at Francistown from the 9th to the 13th of November, culminating in a riotous attack on the Police which necessitated action by the Mobile Unit.

The immediate cause of unrest was dissatisfaction with the enforcement of regulations relating to local beer. The regulations were amended the same month to remove a source of genuine grievance and those responsible for the disturbance were brought to court. There were no further demonstrations thereafter.

The Commissioner of Police is the Chief Immigration Officer and Passport Officer for Bechuanaland. All senior and subordinate



officers are appointed Immigration Officers and Public Prosecutors and certain sub-inspectors and non-commissioned officers are also appointed to the latter post.

The Police radio network consists of 36 fixed and 5 mobile stations.

During the year 69,030 official messages and meteorological reports were transmitted on the Police Network.

The Commissioner of Police is the Chief Air Traffic Control Officer for the Territory and senior and subordinate Officers are appointed Air Traffic Control Officers.

Cases reported to and dealt with by the Police are set out in Table VIII.

### C. PRISONS

There are four modern prisons at Gaberones, Francistown, Lobatsi and Ghanzi and twelve minor prisons of which two, at Tshane and Rakops, are lock-ups. The prisons at Gaberones and Francistown are in charge of Prison Officers supervised by the Superintendent of Prisons and the remainder are in charge of Warders who are supervised locally by the District Administration. The Superintendent of Prisons is in charge of all prisons and the District Commissioner of each district maintains control of the local prison within his district.

At the beginning of the year the number of persons in prison was 588 rising to 712 at the end of the year. The total daily average was 608.28 a rise of 132.98 on the figure for 1962. This reflects the general upward trend in the amount of detected crime in the Territory.

During the year there were 4 offences by Prison staff against discipline compared with 17 in 1962. Twenty-four prisoners escaped during the year of whom twelve were subsequently recaptured. The number of escapes was three less than in 1962.

As shown in the following table, the incidence of sickness amongst prisoners has continued to decrease:

	<i>Total daily average pri- soners sick</i>	<i>Percentage of daily average prison popu- lation</i>
1961	27.1	6%
1962	18.24	3.8%
1963	16.72	2.5%



## CHAPTER 10

### PUBLIC UTILITIES AND PUBLIC WORKS

#### A. PUBLIC UTILITIES

Public utilities as such are virtually non-existent. The only exceptions are at Francistown where a Township Management Board operates the electricity and water supply services. Bechuanaland Protectorate Abattoirs Limited at Lobatsi operate an electric power station and supply their own works and buildings, Government buildings, and a number of private consumers. Water supplies are provided by Government at all district headquarters, camps and institutions, but, with the exception of the Railways, the water is only available to a limited extent to the public and other consumers. The Railways also have their own water supplies along the line, and allow a certain number of private consumers.

Electric generating plants are installed at each Government hospital, and at the workshops at Gaberones. The surplus electrical energy from these sources is utilised by the district or camp concerned for lighting purposes.

#### B. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The activities of the Public Works Department cover and include the following:—

- a) Planning, design, construction and maintenance of Government buildings;
- b) Town planning and development;
- c) Cadastral, topographical and engineering surveys;
- d) Development, planning, construction and maintenance of roads and bridges;
- e) Control of planning, construction and maintenance of aerodromes and emergency landing grounds ;
- f) Development, planning, construction and maintenance of water supplies;
- g) Maintenance of Government transport, plant and electrical installations.

In addition, the department runs the Public Works Department Training School at Gaberones.



## C. BUILDINGS

Funds approved for capital building works during the financial year 1963-64 were as follows:—

Public Works Extraordinary	R162,420
Colonial Development and Welfare Funds (Public Works Department)	24,650
Colonial Development and Welfare Funds (other Departments)	56,560
	<hr/>
	R243,530
	<hr/>

During 1963 little building work was undertaken in comparison with previous years, because the funds voted were very small, and were mainly spent on the Teacher Training College, Serowe, which is nearly complete. Other buildings completed were, housing for the new capital at Gaberones, housing and offices for Movement Control and for the Police, classrooms in outlying districts, and the Public Works Department Training School at Gaberones as far as funds permitted. Consequent on the small building programme a large part of the labour force had to be retrenched.

The professional, architectural and quantity surveying staff therefore concentrated their efforts on planning and design work to aid the project team in their work on the new capital at Gaberones, and in this respect all aspects of the planning stage in so far as building work is concerned have been completed in accordance with the programme. The first contract, a telephone exchange, a satellite police station, and 25 houses, was let during October, and tenders were called for the second contract, which includes four main office blocks, 189 houses and 4 blocks of flats. (See Table XII — Building Statistics).

## D. SURVEYS

The Survey Branch has concerned itself during the period under review with the extension of the South African triangulation system into Bechuanaland along its eastern borders. This triangulation provides the overall horizontal and vertical control for cadastral, topographical, engineering, and mapping requirements in the territory.

The Branch has been intimately connected with the planning of the new capital at Gaberones, and is at present engaged in setting it out and in associated engineering surveys.

Ground control for photogrammetric mapping of all the territory's major urban centres is being carried out systematically.



This work is associated with the need for town planning schemes in the various towns and villages.

As a matter of routine, this Branch surveys Crown Land for sale to the public where and when required. Such surveys have been carried out during the past year at Francistown, Lobatsi and Mafeking.

Road location surveys were carried out between Francistown and Nata, and Lobatsi and Kanye in connection with the International Development Association road improvement submissions.

The Branch liaises with the Directorate of Overseas Surveys on work at present being carried out by them in the territory, and also on the photographic and mapping service provided by them. At present work is being carried out in connection with map revisions and new maps to be prepared by the Directorate of Overseas Surveys.

The Senior Land Surveyor has the statutory position of Surveyor-General, and is in that capacity responsible for the examination, recording and general control of all registration survey work carried out in the territory by private or Government land surveyors.

Until the Surveyor-Generals Law was passed in 1963 the Surveyor-General of the Cape Province had been Surveyor-General for Bechuanaland. With increasing development in the territory this arrangement had become increasingly inconvenient, and both public and Government interests have been served by the change.

## E. WATER SUPPLIES

### *(i) Surface*

Following investigations carried out during 1962 by a firm of consultants which revealed that a dam with a safe draw-off of 3,000,000 gallons a day could be built across the Notwani river at a point 2 miles south of Gaberones to supply water to the new capital, a rolled earth fill dam to impound over 30,000 acre-feet of water with a sustained draft of 3 million gallons per day is now being constructed by contract. It is anticipated that the dam will be completed before the 1964 rains.

During the year a contract was let for the construction of a new rolled earth fill dam on the Nuane river near Lobatsi, to augment the borehole supply on which the present expanding township relies. By a combination of the two systems, it is anticipated that Lobatsi will be able to enjoy a sustained draft of half a million gallons per day, which is about double the present consumption. At the end of the year the dam was sufficiently completed to impound any rains that may fall.



New reticulations and storage tanks were installed at Serowe, Kanye and Tati township, and work is in progress on the reconstruction and extension of the Mahalapye supply and distribution system.

Three dams were repaired and improvements to stock dams are continuing. Seventeen dams require urgent repair. Investigation into surface water resources has shown the presence of sites suitable for additional dams for stock and agriculture. Repairs and renovation of stock dams is being carried out with funds provided by Oxfam.

As part of a hydrological scheme for the territory, three gauging weirs were built in the Northern Protectorate, and two automatic recorders installed on existing dams. Further site investigations are being carried out with a view to constructing additional weirs.

#### *(ii) Underground*

The Drilling Branch of the Geological Survey Department, is responsible for siting and drilling boreholes which, provided they are productive, are then passed to the Public Works Department for equipping and maintenance.

With the exception of one borehole 232 feet deep drilled by contract, all drilling during 1963 was carried out by the Drilling Branch. Drilling rigs were in operation in most areas of the territory during the year though no drilling was undertaken in N'gamiland. During the year a start was made in the tribal territories with drilling boreholes on a repayment basis for African cattle owners and farmers. In terms of this scheme borehole sites are selected in areas chosen by the individual applicants and drilling is then carried out by the Drilling Branch. The applicant has to pay an initial deposit and the balance of the cost of the drilling over a five-year period. In terms of the agreement the owner has to agree to stock limitation. Any borehole with a tested yield of less than 350 gallons per hour is regarded as being unsuccessful and no payment is made in respect of these boreholes unless the applicant voluntarily opts to accept it, when a reduced footage charge is made depending on the yield.

Twenty-six boreholes were equipped during the year at various points through the territory to the extent of the funds available.

The Public Works Department maintains more than 300 Government and Tribal boreholes.

#### F. GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT

The Mechanical Branch continues to carry out the usual overhauls, repair and maintenance of the Government transport fleet and plant, and in addition has built mobile water tankers, maintained



nance units, caravans and pumphouses, and generally carried out all work of a mechanical nature required of it in support of the various branches' works programmes.

A Mechanical Engineer has been recruited to take charge of the central workshops and is at post, thus releasing the Senior Engineer (Mechanical) to deal with matters of policy, planning and general control of all mechanical and electrical services throughout the Territory.

## CHAPTER 11

### COMMUNICATIONS

#### A. RAILWAYS

The main railway line from Cape Town to Rhodesia passes through Bechuanaland Protectorate running practically due north entering at Ramathlabama, 886 miles from Cape Town and leaving at Ramaquabane, 394 miles further north. The single track runs roughly parallel to the eastern boundary of the Protectorate at an average distance from it of about 50 miles.

The railway within the Protectorate originally formed part of the undertakings owned and operated by the Rhodesia Railways Limited and in 1949 by Act No. 6 of 1949 of Southern Rhodesia, the Northern Rhodesia Railway Ordinance of 1949 and Proclamation No. 36 of 1949 in the Bechuanaland Protectorate this undertaking was transferred to a statutory body known as the Rhodesia Railways. On the establishment of the Federation, control of the Railways passed to the Federal Government and on the dissolution of the Federation on the 31st December, 1963 the body corporate, still known as the Rhodesia Railways, reverted to and is operated jointly by Southern and Northern Rhodesia under the laws of the Territories of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

The railway line from Ramatlabama in the south to Mahalapye in the north is administered and staffed by the South African Rail-



ways and the line north of Mahalapye to Ramaquabane is administered by the Rhodesia Railways.

## B. ROADS AND BRIDGES

The roads of the territory, although improved greatly during the last few years, are still predominantly of earth or sand formed to shape and camber, with gravelled sections where high density and heavy going make it necessary. There are two short lengths of bituminous surfacing through Lobatsi and Francistown.

During the year additional roads were gazetted as public roads and, with the revised mileages, the classification and new mileages for all proclaimed roads are as follows:—

Trunk roads .....	1,595 miles
Main roads .....	973 miles
District roads .....	2,363 miles
	<hr/>
Total	4,931
	<hr/>

The P.W.D. is directly responsible for maintenance of the 2,568 miles of trunk and main roads, the District Administration being responsible for the remainder.

The sum of R153,000 was provided for maintenance of roads for the financial year 1963/64, and of this amount R6,700 was allocated to district roads

During the early part of the year gravelling was carried out on 36½ miles of road, and four box culverts and seven pipe culverts were constructed. Eleven miles of gravelling was on the main north-south trunk road, other sections being in the desert regions near Ghanzi and Nata, the main roads to Molepolole and the main road between the Rhodesian border at Kazungula and Kasane.

Two of the above sections, viz. at Nata (2½ miles) and Sisi (5 miles), were experimental construction schemes to appraise the use of different materials for the normal main trunk routes and in the sandy desert regions. These sections were necessary for designing new roads to be built under a proposed loan scheme from the International Development Association.

Traffic counts are now carried out regularly on the major routes, some of which are carrying between 100 and 200 equivalent passenger car units per day.

Road staff now consists of a headquarters planning section, a materials laboratory and field staff. The planning section is staffed



by two engineers and two engineering assistants and is responsible for the detailed planning of all roads, bridges and airfield construction schemes, for control of road finance, for materials testing, for control and purchase of road plant, vehicles and equipment, and for the collation of traffic statistics. The materials laboratory has one technical assistant, and two trainee laboratory assistants. They are responsible for the sampling and testing of all road materials under the direction of the headquarters planning engineers

Field staff carry out all road and bridge maintenance and construction under the general direction of a divisional engineer. The field establishment is made up of two inspectors of works, ten road foremen, one road plant instructor, and various plant operators, drivers and artisans.

Planning in its final stages includes the preparation of a submission to the International Development Association for a loan to construct 9½ miles of bitumen surfaced road, 288 miles of gravel surfaced road, 120 miles of road betterment and an improvement programme for the main north-south road. Included in the scheme are several bridges and large culverts, provision for basic plant requirements for maintenance, and provision for the establishment of road maintenance depots.

### C. AERODROMES

The sum of R9,000 was again voted from the Budget for the maintenance of airfields and landing grounds. During the year under review there were eleven airfields and eleven emergency landing grounds maintained by the P.W.D. With the additional R3,000 provided from C.D.W. funds for roads, Bridges and Airfields, three new airfields were constructed in Ngamiland, at Seronga, Gomare and Tsau, while Nokaneng airfield was improved, to inaugurate a regular medical visit to these villages. The work was begun by contractors, but completed departmentally.

During the previous year one new airfield at Kasane, which replaces the now abandoned airfield at Serondellas, and one new emergency landing ground at Baines Drift had been brought into use and had to be maintained.

Basic airfield and landing ground maintenance consists of grading or bushdragging, grass cutting and attention to windsocks and markings. Regular inspections are carried out by road foremen.

Recruits and repatriates air-lifted by W.N.L.A. at Francistown to and from Nyasaland, Barotseland and Shakawe numbered 97,950; air miles flown: 1,087,740



## D. POST AND TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES AND WIRELESS

*Postal.* Most of the post offices in the Protectorate lie along or near the line of rail which runs northwards through the Territory near the eastern boundary, and the railway provides a convenient means for the conveyance of mails.

There is little regular road transport within the Territory, and this greatly hampers the expansion of postal services.

Every opportunity is, however, taken to open new post offices in isolated areas and several are now established in remote Kalahari areas.

The total number of Post Offices and Agencies is 65, classified as follows:—

Transacting all classes of business .....	19
Transacting all classes of business except Telephone Service .....	2
Postal, Telegraph & Telephone Agencies .....	9
Postal & Telegraph Agencies .....	3
Postal Agencies .....	29
Telegraph Agencies .....	2
Telephone Agency .....	1
	—
	65
	—

*Telecommunications.*

It is in the field of telecommunications that Bechuanaland has progressed most in recent years, and an effective national system now provides service to most of the main villages in the Territory and to farming areas in the eastern districts.

Over 800 miles of trunk route and 600 miles of farm telephone lines have been built since 1957.

Particulars of telephone services at the end of 1963 are given below:

Direct exchange connections .....	869
Extension line telephones .....	387
Rural party line telephones .....	116
	—
Total	1,372
	—

All telephones in use are of the magneto type and are operated by Government.



Future activities include the installation of automatic telephone exchanges at Francistown, Gaberones and Lobatsi

Telegraph services are being speeded up by the introduction of teleprinters to replace telegraph circuits, and all telegraph traffic between Bechuanaland and neighbouring territories is now handled this way.

During the year 1963 a total of 85,538 telegrams were dealt with.

Particulars of radio stations are as follows:—

Operated by Government departments .....	98
Private communication .....	57
Amateur .....	7
	<hr/>
	162
	<hr/>

The number of radio listeners' licences issued during 1963 was 2,801.

Table XIV shows postal transactions during 1963 compared with those for 1962.

## CHAPTER 12

### PRESS, BROADCASTING, MOBILE CINEMA AND GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICE

No newspapers are published in the Protectorate, but South African and Rhodesian newspapers circulate. An inter-territorial independent weekly, the *African Echo*, published in Johannesburg by the Bantu Press in English and the three vernaculars of the High Commission Territories, began publication in 1958. The *Mafeking Mail and Protectorate Guardian*, a weekly newspaper published and printed in Mafeking with a principally European circulation in Mafeking and District and in Bechuanaland, devotes much of its columns to Bechuanaland affairs. The Government Information Branch publishes a monthly magazine *Kutlwano* in English and Tswana, and a Government newsletter. During the year the Bechuanaland Democratic party commenced publication of a monthly paper *Therisanyo-Consultation*.

The Government wireless station in Mafeking, which is part of the Police radio network, provides in addition the link between the Protectorate wireless system and the South African and Southern Rhodesia telegraph systems, and also broadcasts light musical programmes twice a day by arrangement with the South African Broadcasting Corporation, as well as relaying the South African news twice a day.



During 1963 a pilot broadcasting project was conducted with the dual objective firstly of determining what practical difficulties were likely to arise if a permanent broadcasting service could be established, and secondly to give training in the rudiments of broadcasting techniques to members of the staff of the Information Branch.

For this project, no special staff was employed; the Press Officer, a clerk and a messenger of the Information Branch are running the whole operation. On the technical side, the Press Officer was able, from amateur experience and with assistance from the Police radio engineers, to keep the project going for eight months.

Programmes consisted of news, comment and recorded music, and included news and other relays from the British Broadcasting Corporation.

By making use of available equipment, and making shift in every way possible, the pilot project cost less than R2,000, including R800 provided from the central allocation of Colonial Development and Welfare funds for the purchase of receiving equipment. It was operated from a building which had previously been a prison

The project however, imposed a severe strain on the resources of the Information Branch, and as soon as it could be said with some assurance that it had achieved its objectives, it was closed down. Nevertheless, preparations have been going on for its resuscitation as an interim broadcasting service as soon as funds permit, and advantage was taken of the simultaneous visit of Mr. P. R. Noakes, Chief Information Officer at the Colonial Office, and Mr. G. T. M. de M. Morgan, Assistant Head of the African Service at the B.B.C. to make provisional arrangements for the training of staff overseas.

There are no cinemas as such in Bechuanaland, though in the larger centres films are shown in a local hall or other convenient building. The Welfare Department also arranges film shows in Francistown and Lobatsi, and Teacher Training Colleges and some of the secondary schools have projection facilities. The Information Branch operates two campaign vans which show films throughout the territory.

An information service was established during 1961 as part of the Government Secretary's Division of the Secretariat, with the following brief

- (1) to interpret the policy and actions of the Government to the people —
  - (a) by a continuing service of information and public relations, and

- (b) by campaigns and concentrated publicity on particular subjects ;
- (2) To encourage and assist the people of the Bechuanaland Protectorate to take an increasing interest in and responsibility for the economic, cultural and political development of their country ;
- (3) To advise the Government as to public opinion and in the field of public relations generally ;
- (4) To develop and exploit media which will assist the District Administration and Departments in performing their routine and extension duties ;
- (5) To publicise the Protectorate outside its borders.

Starting with a staff of an Information Officer, a Lady Clerk (later up-graded to Personal Assistant) and a temporary Grade I Clerk (whose post was subsequently made permanent), the Branch expanded by taking on as Press Officer a journalist who, apart from wide experience on newspapers in the United Kingdom, was previously Chief Press Officer in Northern Rhodesia. Two Assistant Information Officers were found by promotion from amongst senior Grade I Clerks, and a second Clerk and a messenger were taken on.

Staff further increased with the accretion of the drivers of two campaign vans and their assistants.

The publication of a fortnightly Newsletter mainly intended for the Government service commenced in May 1961, and before that a somewhat intermittent service of press releases. The latter was raised to professional standards by the Press Officer when he arrived.

The Government produces a monthly glossy magazine, *Kutlwano*, (the name means "Mutual understanding"), in English and Tswana. It carries articles of local and general interest, with a bias towards attracting the Bechuanaland African reader.

The second Assistant Information Officer is being made responsible for field work and visual aids. Resources are as yet very meagre for the latter part of his duties, and his activities have so far been confined to personal touring, conducting visitors, and supervising the campaign vans.

During the year the Information Officer visited Nyasaland on his way back from overseas leave, and spent a valuable week with the Information Department in that country.

The Information Branch had fruitful visits from Mr. P. R. Noakes, Chief Information Officer, at the Colonial Office, Mr. D. H.



Murdock, Chief Telecommunications Officer at the Central Office of Information, Mr. G. T. M. de M. Morgan, Assistant Head of the African Services of the B.B.C. and Mr. T. W. Chalmers, Deputy Regional Representative of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board for East and Central Africa

The territory was toured during the year by Mr. Peter Tearall, one of the photographers from the Central Office of Information, some of whose photographs are reproduced in this report.

## PART III

### CHAPTER 1

#### GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

##### A. GEOGRAPHY

Bechuanaland is a vast tableland not yet surveyed as a whole but estimated to cover some 220,000 square miles at a mean altitude of 3,300 feet. It is bounded on the east by the Transvaal Province of the Republic of South Africa, on the north-east by Southern Rhodesia, on the north by Caprivi Strip of South West Africa, on the north-west and west by South West Africa, and on the south by the Cape Province of the Republic of South Africa. At the confluence of the Zambesi and Chobe Rivers the four countries of Bechuanaland, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and South West Africa all meet.

A map of the territory will be found inside the back cover of this report.

The great thirstland of the Kalahari Desert covers a large part of the south west portion of the country, but since it merges gradually into the northern and eastern bush-veld. its actual area cannot be determined or defined. The so-called desert consists of vast expanses of undulating sand belts with outcrops of limestone here and there and is covered with grass and acacia-thorn scrub. In large areas where the water is nearer the surface the country is wooded with stands of taller trees and resembles parkland. The only typical desert country is found in parts of the extreme south-west corner, where there is little vegetation of any kind and sand dunes occur.

The Kalahari is the natural habitat of the true aboriginal Bushmen who lead a primitive nomadic existence living on wild roots and fruits and the abundant game, which they shoot with poisoned arrows.

In the north-west the great Okovango river enters the Territory from Angola through the Caprivi Strip, and spreads over a great inland delta forming the Ngami Swamps.

From this land of lush vegetation and tortuous watercourses, the overflow spills into Lake Ngami to the south-west via the Thamalakane river and via the Botletle river eastwards to Lake



Dow and the Great Makarikari Salt Lake, an enormous pan roughly 70 miles square.

There is some pleasant hill scenery in the eastern regions of the Territory, which are otherwise largely undulating plains rich in grasses, shrubs and trees supporting a large number of cattle. Though old and well-defined water courses, which nowadays flow only during the annual rains, indicate that the country was once well watered, it is now dependent for water on wells, dams and boreholes.

Bechuanaland as a whole is a natural game reserve for most species of fauna which are indigenous to Southern Africa, and Government policy is to preserve and control them.

A large proportion of the population live in villages situated in the eastern areas of the Protectorate. The biggest villages, with populations of over 10,000 are Serowe, Kanye, Molepolole and Mochudi.

#### B. CLIMATE

The climate of the country is generally sub-tropical, but varies with latitude and altitude. The Tropic of Capricorn passes through the centre of the Territory and the northern area, therefore, lies within the Tropics.

Table XIV A and B shows norms of rainfall and of maximum and minimum temperatures at ten stations in various parts of the country. Table XIV C and D show monthly rainfall and monthly average maximum and minimum temperatures at the same ten stations during the year under review. Comparative yearly rainfall figures for the preceding four years are also given. The whole of the Territory lies in the summer rain belt, the rains beginning in October and ending in April. May to September are normally completely dry months.

By far the greatest area of the more populated portion of the Protectorate lies in an extensive depression having an altitude of 3,000 feet, bounded by higher ground of about 4,000 feet at Hildavale in the south and the Rhodesian border in the north-east. There are also elevations at Kanye, Serowe and Ghanzi of 4,000 to 5,000 feet.

The climate of the higher parts of the Territory is sub-tropical to temperate. During the winter the days are pleasantly warm and the nights cool, with occasional frosts. The summer is hot, but is tempered by a prevailing north-east breeze which generally springs up in the late evening. In August the annual seasonal winds from the West Coast begin, and with every drop of humidity extracted during the Kalahari crossing, sweep across the country carrying an unpleasant burden of sand and dust.

The normally dry atmosphere helps to mitigate the high temperatures throughout the year, though to Europeans this consistent dryness and the regular glaring sunlight, added to the effect of the altitude can prove trying, particularly to those whose occupation is sedentary.

In general, the country is healthy. There is some malaria in the low-lying areas but this can be avoided by taking the necessary precautions.

## CHAPTER 2

### HISTORY

The picture presented by Southern Africa in the first quarter of the 19th century, north of the narrow strip which then comprised the extent of the European settlement, was a dismal one of savage tribal wars, pillage and bloodshed. The primary cause of these conditions was the expansion of the Zulus who, under Chaka, a military genius who had created out of a comparatively insignificant people a disciplined and warlike nation, waged incessant and merciless war on those people unfortunate enough to be within their reach. These activities, like a stone thrown into a pond, created waves far beyond the impact of Zulu warriors. In order to escape the Zulus, tribes on their borders fled to all points of the compass, despoiling on their way the tribes in their path and thereby setting up a general movement of destructive migration.

The most ferocious of these predatory bands were the followers of an amazon called Mma-Ntatisi and her son Sekonyela. These marauders — part refugees and part banditti — came from tribes living in the neighbourhood of what is now Basutoland. They banded themselves together into some sort of cohesive army and advanced northwards and westwards, harrying and destroying everything that stood in their way.

In a different category were the Matabele. These were originally a group of Chaka's people under Mzilikazi, one of Chaka's principal captains. On one of his raids Mzilikazi embezzled the booty and deemed it prudent not to return home. He moved north-westwards and, after a destructive march, established himself in the neighbourhood of what is now Zeerust, where he conducted bloody and profitable raids in systematic fashion on the tribes within his reach. The forays of Chaka's disciplined and merciless impis, the wholesale pillage of the hordes of Mma-Ntatisi, the murderous exodus of the Matabele, as well as endless migrations by other less important tribes, themselves torn by internecine quarrels, had reduced



the country to a pitiable state of misery and confusion. Yet it was at this time, in 1820, that Robert Moffat of the London Missionary Society, undaunted by the dangers of such an undertaking, established his mission at Kuruman in the country later to become British Bechuanaland, and now incorporated in the Cape Province of the Republic of South Africa.

Among the most vulnerably situated to receive Mzilikazi's onslaughts were those known as Batswana, of Sotho stock — and hence related to the people of what is now Basutoland, and to several other tribes — who lived in the western Transvaal and westwards towards the Kalahari. Like that of other Basuto people their early history is shrouded in legend.

As regards the principal tribes of the group the generally accepted tradition is that they are descended from a people ruled by a Chief named Masilo who may have lived about the middle of the 17th century. Masilo had two sons, Mohurutshe and Malope. The former founded the line of the chiefs of the Bahurutshe, while the latter had three sons, Kwena, Ngwato and Ngwaketse. Ngwato and Ngwaketse at different times broke away from Kwena's tribe and went with their followers to live at a distance from each other. The Bahurutshe were set upon first by Mma-Ntatisi's horde and then by the Matabele. The home of this tribe is in the western Transvaal but scattered elements have attached themselves to the present ruling tribes of the Protectorate. A small group maintains some sort of independent existence near Francistown. The Bangwaketse, after several migrations, finally settled in their present country around Kanye while the Bamangwato founded a colony in the vicinity of Shoshong in the country occupied by the tribe today. The descendants of the Kwena section now live around Molepolole. Among the Bamangwato a further split occurred; Tawana, one of the Chief Mathiba's sons, seceded at the end of the 18th century and formed a new settlement in Ngamiland. The Batawana are still the ruling community in that area. Other important tribes of the Batswana are the Bakgatla, the Bamalete and the Batlokwa. These are fairly recent immigrants into the Protectorate from the western Transvaal, having arrived here in the 19th century. The Barolong, the greater number of whom today live in the Republic of South Africa, trace the genealogy of their chief to one Rolong, who lived at a time even more remote than did Masilo. The Barolong are settled along the southern border of the Protectorate and round Mafeking.

Soon after Moffat's arrival the existence of the tribe and of the mission was threatened by a horde of Bahlakwana and Mapu-ting, Sotho marauders from the east like the followers of Mma-Ntatisi, and set in motion by the same causes. Moffat acted with much vigour and enlisted the help of the Griqua halfcastes who



lived about 100 miles to the south of his station. These came to his aid and inflicted much execution on the invaders who had by then outrun their supplies and were not used to firearms. In the following year Moffat obtained an extraordinary ascendancy over Mzilikazi and, though the Matabele ceaselessly and mercilessly raided the unhappy Batswana tribes to the north, among the worst sufferers being the Bakwena, the mission at Kuruman and the peoples in its immediate surroundings remained inviolate.

The 50 years between 1820 and 1870 were periods of chaos and anarchy, of internecine quarrels and struggles which it would be tedious to recapitulate in detail. Internal and inter-tribal difficulties were complicated by the impact of the Boer trekkers. To the latter, however, belongs the credit of ridding the immediate neighbourhood of the Matabele: after several engagements with the Boer, disastrous for his tribe, Mzilikazi removed himself northwards in 1838, preying whenever he got the chance on the weaker people on the way, Batswana and Makalanga. To these tactics few of the Batswana chiefs made effective resistance, with the exception of Chief Sekgoma of the Bamangwato who was made of sterner stuff than the rest, and who in 1840 inflicted several minor reverses on Matabele raiding parties. In the meantime, David Livingstone, who had married Robert Moffat's daughter, Mary, established a mission among the Bakwena, where he stayed until the early fifties.

In 1872 there acceded to the chieftainship of the Bamangwato (descendants, it will be remembered, of the adherents of Ngwato, son of Molope) one of the most remarkable Africans of his time and perhaps of any time. This was Khama III, the son of Sekgoma I. His youth had been troubled by dissensions within the tribe and by the ever present peril of the Matabele.

During the first few years of his reign he much enhanced the standing of his tribe until the Bamangwato were among the most prominent of the people of this part of Africa. He was no mean strategist, had a well trained and well equipped little army and earned the respect of Lobengula, son of Mzilikazi, and with it some assurance of immunity from the depredations of that potentate. A lifelong and rigid adherent of Christianity, he introduced numbers of reforms into the life of the tribe, one of the most important, and the one on which Khama himself set most store, being the total prohibition of alcoholic liquor. No detail of tribal administration escaped his attention and he devoted himself with energy and singleness of purpose to the uplifting of his people. Though the weaker tribes still had to submit to the ravages of Lobengula's Matabele, by the middle "seventies" there was some stability and order in the life of these regions, and the Bamangwato, under Khama domination, and for that matter the other Batswana tribes, enjoyed conditions less turbulent and chaotic than at any other time earlier in the century.



It was at this time, however, that the Batswana began to feel the effect of forces that were entirely to alter their lives and to remould their destinies. Hitherto they had seen little of the white man. A few traders and hunters had indeed penetrated into their territories, but these expeditions had been few and far between and, except at large centres like Shoshong, no permanent relations had been established. The only Europeans who had lived among them were the missionaries, men like Moffat and Livingstone and that remarkable missionary-administrator, Mackenzie. Now began the exploration of Africa, the division of the continent among the nations and the exploitation of its resources. Embittered relations between the Boers from the Transvaal and the Batswana tribesmen (particularly the Barolong and the Batlhaping) prompted the latter to address appeals for assistance to the Cape authorities while Khama, shortly after his accession, made representations to the High Commissioner that his country be taken under British protection. These appeals were powerfully seconded by Cecil Rhodes, who appreciated the importance of Bechuanaland as the "Suez Canal to the North" and was determined to keep it open for the furtherance of his plans for the occupation and development of the land beyond the Limpopo. But the British Government showed no anxiety to assume such new responsibilities and it was not until 1884 that the Home Government sent the missionary John Mackenzie to these territories as Deputy Commissioner. Finally in 1885 Sir Charles Warren, with the concurrence of Khama and the other principal chiefs, proclaimed the whole of Bechuanaland to be under the protection of Her Majesty the Queen. The southern part of the Territory, which included Mafeking, Vryburg and Kuruman, was later constituted a Crown Colony and eventually became part of the Cape Colony, now the Cape Province of the Republic of South Africa. The Northern part, thenceforward known as the Bechuanaland Protectorate, which stretches as far north as the Zambesi river, has remained to this day under the protection of the British Crown. The Colony and the Protectorate were at first both administered from Vryburg, but on the incorporation of the former in the Cape, the headquarters of the latter was moved to Mafeking, which was the nearest convenient centre to the Protectorate.

Meanwhile British expansion northwards continued and, with the occupation of what is now Southern Rhodesia, Rhodes's description of Bechuanaland as the "Suez Canal to the North" was fully justified.

In 1895 the British Government showed itself in favour of handing the administration of the Protectorate to the British South Africa Company. Chiefs Khama of the Bamangwato, Bathoen of the Bangwaketse and Sebele of the Bakwena went to



England to protest against the suggested transfer and an agreement was reached that if they gave up a strip of land on the eastern side of the Protectorate for the construction of a railway they should remain, as they desired, under the protection of the British Crown.

The pace of the progress of internal development suffered the normal retardation due to the wars of 1914-18 and 1939-45. In both these wars, however, the Batswana people demonstrated their deep loyalty to the Crown by sending substantial contingents overseas to serve in 1916 in France, and in the last war in the desert, the Middle East and in Italy, with no small credit.

The 20th century has seen steady progress in the change of status of the Territory from that of an unwelcome responsibility to that of a unit of the Colonial Empire enjoying in effect the same esteem, the same recognition of the need for financial aid and the same full measure of administrative attention and establishment as any other British dependency.

Necessary intervention in tribal affairs by the central authority, financial and economic development, the growth of export and import trade, technical advances and ever-increasing demands for more and better services have brought about a continually widening sense of responsibility towards the people of the Territory, and therefore an inevitable and intensifying extension of central government activity. The expansion of central authority has been accompanied at the same time by the steady evolution of local tribal government. Before 1934 the "Queen's protection" had implied a state of affairs where central government authority was really little more than protection as such, and chiefs and tribes supposed themselves and their affairs almost completely autonomous and independent. In that year, however, the promulgation of the African Courts and African Administration Proclamation set out to regularise the position of the chiefs, to provide for the proper exercise of their powers and functions, to define the constitution and functions of the Courts and to establish their powers and jurisdiction on a proper legal footing. The validity of the Proclamation was tested in a Special Court of the Protectorate by three chiefs in 1936, but on application by the Court to the Secretary of State, under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, for a decision as to the nature and extent of His Majesty's jurisdiction in the Protectorate, it was laid down that His Majesty had unfettered and unlimited power to legislate for the government and administration of justice among the tribes of the Bechuana-land Protectorate and that this power was not limited by Treaty or Agreement. The actions of African Authorities and African Courts were consequently henceforward governed by law. With the stabilising of the legal positions of the Chiefs and Courts of



the tribes went also the stabilising of the finances of local tribal governments by the creation in 1938 of tribal treasuries, into which was paid a proportion of the basic tax collected from Africans. With these funds, plus those derived from graded taxation of cattle and property, from school and other fees, stock sales commissions, rents and other sources, local tribal governments were able to undertake the most essential service of primary education, and, as revenues have increased and local administrations developed in extent and sense of responsibility, so also has the whole sphere of local government expanded as a corollary to that of central government.

This steady administrative progress has been accompanied particularly in the decade preceding 1939, and again since 1955, by an expansion of the public services of the Territory. Funds have been made available to a territory not itself economically viable from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, and, since 1957, a substantial grant-in-aid has been generously provided to cover the chronic financial deficit on the ordinary budget.

At the same time political progress has also been achieved. In 1920 the Protectorate Government associated itself more closely with the peoples of the Territory by the establishment of the European and African Advisory Councils and a further step forward was made in 1950 with the establishment of the Joint Advisory Council, consisting of officials, Africans and Europeans.

In December 1960, Her Majesty the Queen by Order in Council conferred a new Constitution on Bechuanaland, which, after the passing of the local legislation necessary to give effect to its provisions, came into force in 1961.

The old Advisory Councils were replaced by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council and an African Council, and a process of increasing association of unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils with the practice and procedure of Government and with the making and execution of policy began.

## CHAPTER 3

### ADMINISTRATION

The constitutional position in the Bechuanaland Protectorate was governed by various Orders in Council and Proclamations of which the most important until December, 1960, was the Order in Council of Her Majesty Queen Victoria dated 9th May, 1891. That Order in Council empowered the High Commissioner to exercise on Her Majesty's behalf all the powers and jurisdiction which Her Majesty at any time before or after that date of the Order had or might

have within the Protectorate and to that end empowered him further to take or cause to be taken such measures and to do or cause to be done all such matters and things within the Protectorate as are lawful and as in the interest of Her Majesty's Service he might think expedient, subject to such instructions as he might from time to time receive from Her Majesty or through a Secretary of State.

Other provisions of the Order in Council empowered the High Commissioner:

- 1) to appoint administrative and judicial officers and to assign their functions to them subject to the preservation of his own powers and authorities in their entirety ; and
- 2) to provide by proclamation from time to time for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue and generally for the peace, order and good government of all persons within the Protectorate including the prohibition and punishment of acts tending to disturb the public peace.

In issuing this proclamation the High Commissioner was instructed by the Order in Council to respect any African laws and customs by which the civil relations of any African chiefs, tribes or population under Her Majesty's protection were at that time (viz. in May, 1891) regulated except in so far as the same might be incompatible with the due exercise of Her Majesty's power and jurisdiction or which were repugnant to humanity.

The Order in Council required the High Commissioner to publish his proclamations in the Gazette and reserved to Her Majesty the right to disallow any such proclamations. The Order in Council provided also that, subject to any proclamation lawfully issued by the High Commissioner, any jurisdiction exercisable otherwise than under this Order in Council of 1891, whether by virtue of any Statute or Order in Council or of any Treaty, or otherwise, should remain in full force.

Her Majesty reserved the power to revoke, alter, add to or amend this Order in Council at any time.

In December 1960 a new Constitution was conferred on the Protectorate by Her Majesty the Queen by Order in Council 1960, No. 3, dated 21st December, 1960. Changes in the powers of delegation by the High Commissioner made necessary by the grant of the new Constitution were set out in Order in Council 1960, No. 1, of the same date, and additional Royal Instructions were contained in Order in Council 1960, No. 2, also of the same date. These measures took effect in 1961.

The new Constitution provides for Executive and Legislative Councils and an African Council and empowers the High Commis-



sioner with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Protectorate subject to the other provisions of the Constitution.

By Orders-in-Council signed on 27th September, 1963, the office of Her Majesty's Commissioner was created with effect from 4th October, the replacement of the pre-existing post of Resident Commissioner having been foreshadowed in a Parliamentary statement made on the 30th May. Her Majesty's Commissioner ranks as a Governor; he assents to legislation and is directly responsible to the Colonial Secretary. The High Commissioner retains his power to give Her Majesty's Commissioner directions in all matters affecting the administration of the Territory except the prerogative of pardon.

*Executive Council:* The Executive Council is normally presided over by Her Majesty's Commissioner (formerly the Resident Commissioner), but the High Commissioner may preside when he is in the Territory. The Council consists of Her Majesty's Commissioner, the Chief Secretary (formerly the Government Secretary), the Financial Secretary (formerly the Finance Secretary), The Attorney-General (formerly the Assistant Attorney-General), and two other officials appointed by Her Majesty's Commissioner together with four members nominated by Her Majesty's Commissioner from among the un-official members of the Legislative Council; two of the latter are European and two African. Her Majesty's Commissioner takes account of the views of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council when appointing unofficial members of the Executive Council.

*Legislative Council:* The Legislative Council consists of 31 to 35 members, as follows:—

1. Three *ex officio* members, namely, the Government Secretary, the Finance Secretary and the Legal Secretary;
2. Twenty-one elected members, of whom ten are European, ten African and one Asian;
3. Seven nominated official members ;
4. Her Majesty's Commissioner may nominate equal numbers of African and European unofficial members, up to four in all.

The African elected members are elected by a system of indirect election by the African Council (see below), five from the members of the African Council from the Northern Division and five from those from the Southern Division of the Protectorate. The European elected members are elected by European voters in ten constituencies on a qualified franchise. The Asian elected member is elected by Asian voters on a similar franchise.

Until the creation of the post of Her Majesty's Commissioner, the Resident Commissioner was President. The Speaker now presides over the Council.

*The African Council:* The African Advisory Council was replaced by the African Council. It is composed as follows:—

1. Her Majesty's Commissioner as President and not more than seven other official members.
2. The Chiefs of the eight principal tribes as permanent ex officio members.
3. Thirty-two members elected by tribal meetings or Tribal or District Councils.
4. Not more than two unofficial members appointed by the Resident Commissioner.

Apart from its function as an electoral college for the Legislative Council, the African Council is consulted by Her Majesty's Commissioner on matters affecting Africans only, such as customary law.

In 1962 the Protectorate Government announced its intention of beginning a review of the Constitution in 1963, with a view to the establishment of a new Constitution before the end of the life of the present Legislative Council in 1965.

In April 1963 the Secretary of State announced that he had directed the Resident Commissioner as he then was to undertake consultations on this subject. The Resident Commissioner met the leaders of all the important groups in July, August, October and November, by which time unanimous conclusions were reached on all aspects of constitutional advance in the Territory.

The main points contained in the white paper are an elected Legislative Assembly, universal adult suffrage, self-government under the Crown, government by a Prime Minister and Cabinet responsible to the Legislative Assembly, due regard for tribal rights and interests, defence, external relations and other matters still the responsibility of the United Kingdom, the protection of fundamental human rights, and the enactment of the new Constitution and elections as soon as possible.

At the end of the year the proposals were under the consideration of the Secretary of State.

## B. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In the sphere of local government, the closer association of chiefs with their peoples in the government of those peoples was



heralded by the general adoption in 1957 of the conciliar principle whereby tribal authorities receive the advice of local councils, properly constituted in one form or another, and chosen from the ranks of the tribesmen.

Administration is carried out by Her Majesty's Commissioner from a headquarters and Secretariat which are by accident of history, outside the Protectorate, at Mafeking in the Cape Province of the Republic of South Africa.

Despite the apparent remoteness of the legislative authority, and the physical absence of the administrator of the Territory and of most of his departmental heads, and in earlier days from the Protectorate, the history of the country since the early days of internecine tribal "wars" and scattered missionary activity has shown an increasing degree of unity among its inhabitants and a resulting awareness of their position as part of the British Commonwealth.

African Authorities of all rural areas are directly responsible for the administration of Africans in those areas; they have no responsibility for non-Africans. In tribal territories the African Authority is the Chief, the Regent or a senior tribal member. In Crown Lands District Commissions have usually been appointed African Authorities. All African Authorities are advised by their tribal or district councils. All councils except the Francistown District Council, have an elected or chosen majority, but all elections to them are held indirectly through electoral colleges. In tribal areas, in accordance with the classic colonial concept of "indirect rule" the chiefs and their tribal administration have always enjoyed a very considerable degree of local autonomy. Subject to general, but often loosely maintained supervision by central government, they have always been responsible for the collection of taxes levied on Africans and for the provision of a number of important services, notably primary education.

Although existing councils are purely advisory, in some tribal territories their advice is normally accepted and implemented by the African Authority. In some tribal territories Executive or General Purposes Committees have been established; they are largely representative of the councils and a considerable but variable amount of the African Authorities' executive responsibilities has in practice been delegated to them. They are not, however, statutory bodies and their existence therefore depends on continued agreement rather than on legal obligation.

The local authority in rural areas is therefore at present the African Authority, whose jurisdiction is defined in racial terms, and who, normally guided by his council, enjoys a considerable amount of local autonomy. The council itself is semi-representative and although purely advisory by law, is sometimes executive in practice.

The only town councils in Bechuanaland are in the north, where the twin towns of Francistown and Tati-town each have separate town councils with considerable executive power and some financial autonomy.

During 1963, a reform of the present system to make it non-racial, representative and responsible was discussed in African Council. A reform on these lines was agreed in principle, and a committee with representatives from all major sections of the population and all political parties was established in November with the following terms of reference:

“to advise on the future development of local government in areas outside the townships, with particular reference to:

- (a) the relationship of local government to tribal administration, and
- (b) the structure, functions, finance and staffing of local government.”

In October Mr. W. S. Hardacre, Department of Technical Co-operation Financial Adviser on Local Government, made a preliminary visit to the territory with a view to returning for a longer period in 1964.

## CHAPTER 4

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The weights and measures in use in the Bechuanaland Protectorate are those which are in use in the Republic of South Africa.

## CHAPTER 5

### READING LIST

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- GABATSHWANE, S. M. *Introduction to the Bechuanaland Protectorate History and Administration*. Privately published: 1957.  
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— *A Handbook of Tswana Law and Custom*. Oxford University Press: 1939.

— *Migrant Labour and Tribal Life*. Oxford University Press: 1947

— *Married Life in an African Tribe*. Faber & Faber, London: 1940

— *Native Land Tenure in the Bechuanaland Protectorate*. Loveday Press: 1943.

SILLERY, A. *The Bechuanaland Protectorate*. Oxford University Press: 1952.

— *Sechele*. George Ronald, Oxford: 1954.

Greater details of departmental activities are to be found in the reports of the various departments.

## APPENDIX I

TABLE I

## THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF BECHUANALAND

			R
General Revenue Balance on 1st April, 1962 (overdrawn)			198,294
	<i>Approved Estimated</i>	<i>Actual Figures</i>	
	R	R	
Ordinary Expenditure	5,463,854	6,133,476	
Ordinary Revenue	3,258,946	3,531,601	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	2,204,908	2,601,875	
Grant-in-Aid from United Kingdom Government	2,204,908	2,725,828	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	—	123,953	123,953
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Deficit			74,341
Excess of Colonial Development and Welfare revenue over expenditure			15,253
			<hr/>
General Revenue Balance on 31st March, 1963 (overdrawn)			59,088
			<hr/> <hr/>



TABLE II

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

## TABLE OF REVENUE

Comparative Figures  
For the Years  
1958/59 to 1961/62

	1962/63	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62
	R	R	R	R	R
Customs and Excise .. .. .	753,796	520,856	614,336	648,259	655,066
Taxes and Duties .. .. .	1,211,894	812,102	915,704	803,005	1,063,700
Licences .. .. .	166,765	97,314	108,448	111,788	147,318
Fees of Court or Office and Earnings of Departments .. .. .	158,283	106,324	123,798	135,560	184,787
Posts and Telegraphs .. .. .	286,369	293,296	369,140	372,669	452,457
Judicial Fines .. .. .	25,636	20,168	19,040	17,568	19,671
Revenue from Government Property*	471,698	347,490	286,462	432,585	400,570
Reimbursements .. .. .	22,877	4,624	7,078	8,122	13,532
Interest .. .. .	21,449	6,290	2,188	4,597	17,663
Miscellaneous .. .. .	138,055	34,522	28,186	32,966	44,323
Sale of Crown Land .. .. .	47,668	7,600	—	350	284,753
<b>Total Ordinary Revenue .. ..</b>	<b>3,304,490</b>	<b>2,250,586</b>	<b>2,474,380</b>	<b>2,567,469</b>	<b>3,283,840</b>
Grant-in-aid from U.K. Government Colonial Development and Welfare Fund .. .. .	2,725,828	1,120,000	1,300,000	1,940,000	2,310,000
Overseas Aid Scheme .. .. .	975,369	659,896	568,142	360,825	836,300
	227,111	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>7,232,798</b>	<b>4,030,482</b>	<b>4,342,522</b>	<b>4,868,294</b>	<b>6,430,140</b>

\*Includes payment by Rhodesia Railways.

## TABLE OF EXPENDITURE

Comparative Figures  
For the Years  
1958/59 to 1961/62

	1962/63	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62
STATUTORY	R	R	R	R	R
Judiciary .. .. .	2,026	—	—	—	—
Pensions and Gratuities .. .. .	239,876	107,040	131,244	171,089	213,259
Public Debt .. .. .	278,783	122,762	161,520	205,619	251,037
Miscellaneous .. .. .	2,000	—	—	—	—
<b>VOTED</b>					
Central Administration .. .. .	261,768	212,094	284,708	297,542	658,550
Administration of Justice .. .. .	18,216	15,966	32,176	28,996	19,746
Agriculture .. .. .	180,890	109,716	136,010	148,579	160,646
Allied Services .. .. .	206,837	214,922	204,966	211,601	240,691
Audit .. .. .	20,948	included in Cent. Adm.	13,782	20,227	19,359
Contributions to C. D. & W. Schemes	—	64,212	87,888	232,701	—
Councils .. .. .	51,546	—	—	—	40,333
District Administration .. .. .	404,235	334,912	373,360	381,099	401,957
Education .. .. .	532,282	207,378	246,860	277,039	642,818
Game .. .. .	22,186	—	9,620	14,713	22,764
Geological, Hydrological and Mineral Survey .. .. .	110,759	—	—	—	100,685
Information Branch .. .. .	29,442	—	—	—	20,441
Medical .. .. .	501,820	305,872	366,508	407,921	446,335
Police .. .. .	525,571	305,160	368,026	425,546	450,861
Posts and Telegraphs .. .. .	226,619	125,338	155,400	174,484	180,161
Prisons .. .. .	61,684	43,986	51,942	56,743	55,171
Public Works Department .. .. .	864,596	578,490	665,888	713,054	747,532
Public Works Extraordinary .. .. .	70,406	50,922	96,522	110,555	127,878
Stores .. .. .	51,051	—	—	—	—
Treasury .. .. .	237,835	—	—	—	—
Tsetse Fly Control .. .. .	162,297	—	—	—	106,633
Underground Water Development ..	82,548	—	—	—	79,170
Veterinary .. .. .	700,596	427,094	439,150	663,732	777,059
Welfare .. .. .	4,414	—	—	—	—
<b>Total Ordinary Expenditure .. ..</b>	<b>5,851,231</b>	<b>3,225,864</b>	<b>3,825,570</b>	<b>4,541,240</b>	<b>5,763,086</b>
Colonial Development and Welfare	960,116	653,662	548,980	374,381	893,589
Overseas Aid Scheme .. .. .	282,246	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>7,093,593</b>	<b>3,879,526</b>	<b>4,374,550</b>	<b>4,915,621</b>	<b>6,656,675</b>

## STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1963

[illegible]

The above statement does not include (a) the sum of R58,853-63 due from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund in respect of under-issue as at 31st March, 1963, (b) Public Debt amounting to R3,597,198-49, (c) Statutory Sinking Fund for Public Debt R362,270-54, (d) a contingent liability of R2,974-88 being excess of liabilities over assets in respect of the Guardian's Fund and (e) a contingent liability of R1,897-48 being the amount by which the balance outstanding to credit of Depositors' Accounts in the Non-Pensionable Teachers' Provident Fund exceeds the amount held in the Fund's Accumulations Account.



TABLE IVA

LOAN EXPENDITURE

5½% Intercolonial Loan 1980 (R184,720 — Issue Price R99)

Details of Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure up to 31.3.62		Expenditure during 1962/63		Expenditure up to 31.3.63	Balance outstanding on 31.3.63
		R	c	R	c		
European Staff Quarters	182,503.36						
Expenses of Issue	369.44			182,503.36		182,503.36	
				369.44		369.44	
TOTAL	R182,872.80			182,872.80		182,872.80	

5½% Intercolonial Loan 1971 (R81,384 — Issue Price R98½)  
5½% Intercolonial Loan 1976 (R242,302 — Issue Price R99¼)

African Staff Quarters	69,260.00					69,260.00	
European Staff Quarters	230,740.60					230,740.60	
Railway Water Supplies	20,000.00					20,000.00	
Expenses of Issue	647.37					647.37	
TOTAL	R320,647.97			320,647.97		320,647.97	

6¼% Intercolonial Loan 1972 (R153,062 — Issue Price R98)

Housing	100,366.46					100,366.46	
Telecommunications	49,634.30					49,634.30	
TOTAL	R150,000.76			150,000.76		150,000.76	

6¼% Intercolonial Loan 1977 (R253,808 — Issue Price R98½)

Housing	147,000.88					147,000.88	
Telecommunications	103,000.00					103,000.00	
TOTAL	R250,000.88			250,000.88		250,000.88	

6½% Intercolonial Loan 1978 (No. 1) (R203,046 — Issue Price R98½)

Housing	R200,000.31					200,000.31	
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6½% Intercolonial Loan 1983 (No. 1) (R204,700 — Issue Price R98½)

Housing	131,536.27					131,536.27	
Telecommunications	21,464.00					21,464.00	
Railway Water Supplies	37,000.00					37,000.00	
Township Water Supplies	10,000.00					10,000.00	
Expenses of Issue	409.40					409.40	
Expenses of Issue 1957/58 Loans	1,219.83					1,219.83	

Housing .. .. .	40,000.79	40,000.79	—	40,000.79	—
Telecommunications .. .. .	31,000.00	31,000.00	—	31,000.00	—
Railway Water Supplies .. .. .	13,000.00	13,000.00	—	13,000.00	—
Township Water Supplies .. .. .	40,000.00	40,000.00	—	40,000.00	—
Expenses of Issue .. .. .	254.16	254.16	—	254.16	—
TOTAL .. .. .	R130,254.95	R130,254.95	—	R130,254.95	—
<b>6½% Intercolonial Loan 1983 (No. 2) (R180,360 — Issue Price R100)</b>					
Housing .. .. .	163,675.28	163,675.28	—	163,675.28	—
Railway Water Supplies .. .. .	14,000.00	14,000.00	—	14,000.00	—
Telecommunications .. .. .	2,324.00	2,324.00	—	2,324.00	—
Expenses of Issue .. .. .	360.72	360.72	—	360.72	—
TOTAL .. .. .	R180,360.00	R180,360.00	—	R180,360.00	—
<b>6½% Intercolonial Loan 1978 (No. 3) (R148,700 — Issue Price R100¾)</b>					
Housing .. .. .	127,126.03	127,126.03	—	127,126.03	—
Telecommunications .. .. .	2,577.70	2,577.70	—	2,577.70	—
Township Water Supplies .. .. .	20,000.00	20,000.00	—	20,000.00	—
Expenses of Issue .. .. .	297.40	297.40	—	297.40	—
TOTAL .. .. .	R150,001.13	R150,001.13	—	R150,001.13	—
<b>6½% Intercolonial Loan 1983 (No. 3) (R120,472 — Issue Price R103⅓)</b>					
Housing .. .. .	124,296.99	124,296.99	—	124,296.99	—
Expenses of Issue .. .. .	240.94	240.94	—	240.94	—
TOTAL .. .. .	R124,537.93	R124,537.93	—	R124,537.93	—
<b>6½% Intercolonial Loan 1978 (No. 4) (R84,792 — Issue Price R101⅔)</b>					
Housing .. .. .	59,026.28	59,026.28	—	59,026.28	—
Telecommunications .. .. .	9,028.00	9,028.00	—	9,028.00	—
Railway Water Supplies .. .. .	2,000.00	2,000.00	—	2,000.00	—
Township Water Supplies .. .. .	15,946.00	15,946.00	—	15,946.00	—
Expenses of Issue .. .. .	169.58	169.58	—	169.58	—
TOTAL .. .. .	R86,169.86	R86,169.86	—	R86,169.86	—
<b>6½% Intercolonial Loan 1983 (No. 4) (R177,912 — Issue Price R100¼)</b>					
Housing .. .. .	166,000.96	166,000.96	—	166,000.96	—
Township Water Supplies .. .. .	12,000.00	12,000.00	—	12,000.00	—
Expenses of Issue .. .. .	3,558.3	3,558.3	—	3,558.3	—
TOTAL .. .. .	R178,356.79	R178,356.79	—	R178,356.79	—



		6½% Exchequer Loan 1985 (R354,000)			
Housing	.. ..	168,400.00	168,400.00	—	168,400.00
Telecommunications..	.. ..	74,800.00	74,800.00	—	74,800.00
Water Supplies ..	.. ..	110,800.00	110,800.00	—	110,800.00
TOTAL	.. ..	R354,000.00	354,000.00	—	354,000.00
		6½% Exchequer Loan 1986 (No. 1) (R200,000)			
Housing	.. ..	172,000.00	172,000.00	—	172,000.00
Telecommunications..	.. ..	12,000.00	12,000.00	—	12,000.00
Water Supplies ..	.. ..	16,000.00	16,000.00	—	16,000.00
TOTAL	.. ..	R200,000.00	200,000.00	—	200,000.00
		7% Exchequer Loan 1986 (No. 2) (R200,000)			
Housing	.. ..	169,000.00	169,000.00	—	169,000.00
Telecommunications..	.. ..	13,000.00	12,568.94	431.06	13,000.00
Water Supplies ..	.. ..	18,000.00	18,000.00	—	18,000.00
TOTAL	.. ..	R200,000.00	199,568.94	431.06	200,000.00
		6¾% Exchequer Loan 1987 (No. 1) (R158,000)			
Housing	.. ..	R158,000.00	158,000.00	—	158,000.00
TOTAL	.. ..				
		6% Exchequer Loan 1987 (No. 2) (R218,000)			
Housing	.. ..	164,800.00	164,800.00	—	164,800.00
Water Supplies ..	.. ..	53,200.00	53,200.00	—	53,200.00
TOTAL	.. ..	R218,000.00	218,000.00	—	218,000.00
		5¾% Exchequer Loan 1988 (R232,000)			
Housing	.. ..	182,000.00	87,565.33	87,565.33	94,434.67
Water Supplies ..	.. ..	50,000.00	35,570.89	35,570.89	14,429.11
TOTAL	.. ..	R232,000.00	123,136.22	123,136.22	108,863.78
		6% Barclays Bank Loan 1973 (R154,000)			
Telecommunications..	.. ..	R73,040.73	72,717.70	72,717.70	323.03
		4% Barclays Bank Loan 1973 (R25,000)			
Lobatsi Electricity Supplies	.. ..	R25,000.00	22,113.36	22,113.36	2,886.64

ALLOCATION

Loan	Date Raised	Loan Warrant No.	Housing	Railway Water Supplies	Tele-communications	Township Water Supplies	Water Supplies	Lobatsi Electricity Supply	Expenses of Issue	Total
			R c	R c	R c	R c	R c	R c	R c	R c
5½% Intercolonial Loan 1980 .. .. .	1. 3.56	1/1955/56	182,503.36						369.44	182,872.80
5¾% Intercolonial Loan 1971 .. .. .	15.11.56	1/1956/57	80,000.47						162.77	80,163.24
5¾% Intercolonial Loan 1976 .. .. .	15.11.56	1/1956/57		20,000.00					484.60	240,484.73
6¼% Intercolonial Loan 1972 .. .. .	15.12.57	1/1957/58	100,366.46		49,634.30					150,000.76
6¼% Intercolonial Loan 1977 .. .. .	15.12.57	1/1957/58	147,000.88		103,000.00					250,000.88
6½% Intercolonial Loan 1978 .. .. .	15. 3.58	1/1958/59	200,000.31							200,000.31
6½% Intercolonial Loan 1983 .. .. .	1. 9.58	1/1958/59	131,536.27	37,000.00	21,464.00	10,000.00			1,219.83*	201,629.50
6½% Intercolonial Loan 1978 (No. 2) ..	1.12.58	2/1958/59	46,000.79	13,000.00	31,000.00	40,000.00			409.40	130,254.95
6½% Intercolonial Loan 1983 (No. 2) ..		3/1958/59							254.16	
6½% Intercolonial Loan 1978 (No. 3) ..	14. 7.59	1/1959/60	163,675.28	14,000.00	2,324.00	20,000.00			360.72	180,360.00
6½% Intercolonial Loan 1983 (No. 3) ..	2.11.59	1/1960/61	127,126.03		2,577.70				297.40	150,001.13
6½% Intercolonial Loan 1978 (No. 4) ..	2.11.59	3/1959/60								
6½% Intercolonial Loan 1983 (No. 4) ..	17.12.59	1/1960/61	124,296.99	2,000.00	9,028.00	15,946.00			240.94	124,537.93
6½% Intercolonial Loan 1978 (No. 4) ..	15. 3.60	4/1959/60	59,026.28						169.58	86,169.86
6½% Intercolonial Loan 1983 (No. 4) ..	10.10.60	5/1959/60	166,000.96			12,000.00			355.83	178,356.79
6½% Exchequer Loan 1985 .. .. .		1/1960/61	168,400.00		74,800.00		110,800.00			354,000.00
6½% Exchequer Loan 1986 (No. 1) ..	27. 3.61	2/1960/61					16,000.00			200,000.00
7 % Exchequer Loan 1986 (No. 2) ..	24. 8.61	3/1960/61	172,000.00		12,000.00		18,000.00			200,000.00
6¾% Exchequer Loan 1987 (No. 1) ..	12. 1.62	1/1961/62	169,000.00		13,000.00					
6 % Exchequer Loan 1987 (No. 2) ..	19. 9.62	2/1961/62	158,000.00							158,000.00
5½% Exchequer Loan 1988 .. .. .	28. 2.63	3/1961/62	164,800.00				53,200.00			218,000.00
6 % Barclays Bank Loan 1973 .. ..		2/1962/63	182,000.00		73,040.73		50,000.00			232,000.00
4 % Barclays Bank Loan 1973 .. ..	26. 2.63	5/1962/63								73,040.73
		4/1962/63								25,000.00
		3/1962/63						25,000.00		
TOTAL RAISED TO 31.3.1963			R2,761,734.21	86,000.00	391,868.73	97,946.00	248,000.00	25,000.00	4,324.76	3,614,873.61



TABLE IVB  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF LOAN EXPENDITURE

EXPENDITURE			Housing		Railway Water Supplies		Tele-communications		Township Water Supplies		Water Supplies		Lobatsi Electricity Supply		Expenses of Issue		Total	
			R	c	R	c	R	c	R	c	R	c	R	c	R	c	R	c
1955/56	..	..	182,503.36												369.44		182,872.80	
1956/57	..	..	248,485.73		17,076.73										647.37		266,209.77	
1957/58	..	..	266,877.85														422,090.07	
1958/59	..	..	401,097.82		19,738.70		155,212.22		46,457.71						1,883.39		496,076.34	
1959/60	..	..	467,564.12		50,175.13		26,898.72		13,602.45						1,424.47		572,827.32	
1960/61	..	..	456,346.05		990.50Cr		40,061.15		37,885.84		62,477.14		12,686.45				632,173.18	
1961/62	..	..	487,296.57				76,454.65				102,681.47		9,605.91				622,255.69	
1962/63	..	..	157,128.04				19,770.20				68,412.28						308,294.99	
Unspent Balance on 31.3.63	..	..	2,667,299.54		86,000.00		391,545.70		97,946.00		233,570.89		22,113.36		4,324.67		3,502,800.16	
			94,434.67				323.03				14,429.11		2,886.64				112,073.45	
			R2,761,734.21		86,000.00		391,868.73		97,946.00		248,000.00		25,000.00		4,324.67		3,614,873.61	

\*Expenses of Issue 1957/58 Loans.

TRIBAL TREASURIES

Accounting is by the calendar year, and some accounts for 1963 are still outstanding: the following figures are therefore estimated :

Tribal Treasury	Estimated Revenue excluding Grants-in-Aid		Grants-in-Aid		Total Estimated Revenue	Estimated Expenditure		Estimated General Revenue Balance at 31st December, 1963
	R	R	Education	Ordinary		R	R	
Bamangwato	255,665	58,000		—	313,665	328,906		95,815
Bangwaketse	108,705	23,441		—	132,146	135,479		58,074
Bakwena	77,340	18,438		—	95,778	100,804		26,818
Batawana	55,690	9,689		—	65,379	67,610		16,423
Bakgatla	41,673	17,372		—	59,045	57,506		20,480
Bamalete	16,625	2,399		—	19,024	18,242		13,275
Barolong	10,470	2,958		—	13,428	17,912		8,041
Batlokwa	4,609	2,298		850	7,757	7,501		1,484
Ghanzi	5,980	3,021		5,400	14,401	14,931		4,243
Southern Kgalagadi	5,280	—		—	5,280	4,592		4,424
Peleng Village	2,955	—		—	2,955	3,102		3,540
Tati Federated	34,205	14,228		16,000	64,433	55,467		2,836



TABLE VI

## STATEMENT OF COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES AT 31st MARCH, 1963

Scheme	Year in which initiated	Value	Local contribution	Spent during previous years	Spent during 1962/63	Total Spent	Unspent on 1/4/63	Transferred	
								To Scheme	Amount
D681 & 631 A-C. Control of Tsetse Fly ..	1946	R 540,870	R 110,172	415,676	—	415,676	R 15,022		R
D940 & 940 A-C. Geological Survey ..	1948	400,926	15,736	365,719	—	365,719	19,471	D2894	15,264
D2515 Soil Conservation ..	1955	49,056	12,594	29,729	—	29,729	6,733		
D2553 Development of Surface Water Supplies ..	1955	256,484	130,690	116,241	—	116,241	9,553		
D2573 Development of African Education ..	1955	60,000	—	54,817	—	54,817	5,183	D3477	5,160
D2632, & 2632 A-D. Road Construction and Maintenance ..	1955	513,976	178,944	315,175	—	315,175	19,857		
2639 A-D. Development of Underground Water Supplies ..	1956	1,057,792	234,536	820,700	42	820,742	2,514		
D2677 & 2677 A-B. Reservoirs Ghanzi/Lobatsi Cattle Route ..	1959	46,312	—	36,344	2,493	38,837	7,475		
D2894 & 2894 A. Geological Survey ..	1956	474,420	175,520	269,040	—	269,040	29,860		
D3046 & 3046 A-D. Development of Education ..	1956	524,172	190,528	242,659	3,692	246,351	87,301	D4610	72,640
D3047 & 3047 A-C. Development of Veterinary Services ..	1956	303,152	200,508	99,126	80Cr	99,046	3,528		
D3064 A-C. Development of Agriculture ..	1956	204,082	131,898	68,657	—	68,657	3,527		
D3067 & 3067 A-C. Development of Medical Services ..	1956	434,514	164,718	268,038	13Cr	268,025	1,771		
D3185 & 3185 A. Topographical Survey ..	1957	16,000	—	16,747	—	16,747	—		
D3319 Contribution to C.D. & W. Scheme ..	1957	24,760	—	21,435	—	21,435	3,325		
R907 Veterinary Investigational Laboratory ..	1958	11,500	—	11,254	246	11,500	—		
D3376. Extension to Veterinary School ..	1959	75,974	—	75,936	—	75,936	38		
D3477 & 3477 A-B. Development of Baman-gwato Primary Education ..	1958	20,000	—	20,000	—	20,000	—		
D3478. African Junior Secondary Boarding School ..	1958	20,000	—	19,828	—	19,828	172		
D3575 Foot and Mouth Disease Control ..	1958	22,516	—	15,646	4,220	19,866	2,650		
D3721 & 3721 A-B. Bushman Survey ..	1959	4,900	—	4,874	—	4,874	26		
D3826. Cattle Route to Railhead from Dukwe to Shashi ..	1959	20,000	—	—	—	—	20,000		
D3866. N'gamiland/South West Africa Border Fence ..	1959	13,422	—	13,420	—	13,420	2		
D3867. Survey of Bechuanaland/Southern Rhodesia Boundary ..	1959	5,000	—	—	—	—	5,000		
D3875. South West Africa/Bechuanaland Protectorate Border Fence ..	1959	16,510	—	16,507	37Cr	16,470	40		
D3949. Provision of Medical Services, Bakgatla Reserve ..	1959	7,632	—	5,419	—	5,419	2,213		
D3936. Pilot Tuberculosis BCG Vaccination Campaign ..	1959								

D4029 & 4029A. Extension of Disease Control Fencing and Quarantines .. .. .	1960	274,816	—	176,711	97,043	273,754	1,062
D4204. St. Josephs College — Extensions .. .. .	1960	36,000	3,000	32,860	—	32,860	140
D4303. Geological, Hydrological and Mineral Survey .. .. .	1960	159,238	77,122	74,266	7,399	81,665	351
D4599. Soil Conservation .. .. .	1960	25,872	—	15,382	8,930	24,312	1,560
D4600. Development of Veterinary Services .. .. .	1960	98,060	—	38,065	45,670	83,726	14,334
D4604 & 4604A. Development of Roads and Bridges .. .. .	1960	235,494	—	165,256	67,977	233,233	2,261
D4605 & 4605A. Development of Social Welfare .. .. .	1960	25,204	—	5,153	17,761	22,914	2,290
D4606 & 4606A. Development of Agriculture and Forestry .. .. .	1960	59,964	—	18,211	36,114	54,325	5,639
D4607 & 4607A. Tsetse Fly control .. .. .	1960	231,968	71,240	99,480	59,332	158,812	73,156
D4608 & 4608A. Development of Water Supplies .. .. .	1960	209,330	—	145,521	54,461	199,982	9,348
D4609. Underground Water Development .. .. .	1960	470,828	385,528	61,006	11,022	72,028	13,272
D4610 & 4610A-C. Development of Education .. .. .	1960	475,774	—	168,501	193,451	361,952	113,822
D4639 & 4639A. Development of Medical and Health Services .. .. .	1960	133,006	—	78,214	41,669	119,883	13,123
D4800 & R1259. Trypanosomiasis & Helminthiasis Research and Control Unit .. .. .	1961	74,408	—	7,966	22,733	30,699	43,509
D4961. Preliminary Survey of Okavango Water Utilisation .. .. .	1962	1,750	—	—	976	976	774
D4978. Development of Administrative Headquarters of the Government of the Bechuanaland Protectorate inside the Territory .. .. .	1962	110,854	—	10,870	75,298	86,168	24,686
D4993. Cattle Industry Development Teams .. .. .	1962	17,888	—	724	14,993	15,717	2,171
D5001. Technical Training within the Public Works Department .. .. .	1962	40,000	—	4,658	33,729	38,387	1,613
D5052. Development of Chobe Game Reserve .. .. .	1962	23,686	—	—	20,309	20,309	3,377
D5071. Additional Technical Building Staff for the Public Works Department .. .. .	1962	24,714	—	—	16,774	16,774	7,940
D5111. Aerial Survey of the Northern Area of the Bechuanaland Protectorate .. .. .	1962	45,000	—	—	40,665	40,665	4,335
D5222. Magnetometer Survey .. .. .	1962	38,800	—	—	39,024	39,024	224
D5263. Receiving Equipment Pilot Broadcasting Project .. .. .	1962	800	—	—	736	736	64
D5303. Development of Tati town Water Supply .. .. .	1962	20,000	—	—	12,287	12,287	7,713
D5374. Purchase of a "Down the Hole" Air Drill for Geological Survey Department .. .. .	1963	50,000	—	—	30,000	30,000	20,000
R1259. Contribution to Scheme D4800 (q.v.) .. .. .	1963						
R1340. Contribution towards cost of the publication of a "Check List of the Birds of the Bechuanaland Protectorate" .. .. .	1962	1,200	—	—	1,200	1,200	D4800
							28,072



TABLE VII

## VALUE OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

**A: PRINCIPAL IMPORTS \***

<i>Commodity</i>	1961 Value (estimated) R	1962 Value (estimated) R	1963 Value (estimated) R
Sorghum and Millet	28,259	129,043	273,725
Maize and Maize Meal	292,758	552,420	704,472
Other Foodstuffs	922,357	970,966	1,200,000
Cattle	106,200	69,180	45,800
Other livestock	5,128	15,310	8,690
Vehicles and spares	1,187,442	1,262,508	1,000,000
General Merchandise	2,005,844	2,225,716	2,678,000
Textiles	1,045,055	984,376	1,067,000
Fertilisers	180,537	199,654	167,000

\* (No Import totals as coverage incomplete)

**B: EXPORTS**

	1961 R	1962 R	1963 R
Cattle (live)	471,780	629,593	1,116,787
Cattle (carcasses)	3,315,995	4,092,118	4,565,956
Other animals (sheep, goats, etc.)	18,344	12,380	43,258
Hides	551,611	519,580	427,708
Skins (sheep and goats)	20,378	20,122	23,927
Skins (calf and kips)	12,116	3,856	9,041
Skins and Carcasses (wild animals)	59,131	38,654	45,634
Abattoir By-products	440,213	463,030	804,481
Bonemeal	90,105	122,275	117,510
Other animal products	148,912	146,575	172,156
Total animal products	5,128,585	6,048,183	7,326,458
Asbestos	321,805	271,169	219,030
Manganese	287,892	164,541	145,876
Citrus	—	14,800	35,000
Groundnuts	314,514	58,400	145,990
Cotton	4,290	—	19,810
Butter and Butterfat	244,073	112,094	96,764
Other Agricultural Produce	—	—	43,909
<b>TOTAL EXPORTS</b>	<b>11,429,744</b>	<b>12,717,370</b>	<b>15,359,295</b>

TABLE VIII

EDUCATION STATISTICS 1963

Number attending literacy classes: 150 (Male 100; Female 50).  
 Number of children of school age: 85,000 estimated (aged 7 — 13).

Number of Schools					Public Schools (i.e. Government and Tribal)			Independent Schools (assisted and non-assisted i.e. Mission and Private)		
					Boys	Girls	Mixed	Boys	Girls	Mixed
1. Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	—	—	229	—	—	10
2. Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..	—	—	4	—	—	4
3. Vocational Schools	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	—	1	—
4. Teacher Training	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	—	—	—

Total Number of Teachers

(Number of non-indigenous teachers in parentheses)

					Male		Female	Male		Female
1. Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	696	(194)	574 (93)	20	(5)	53 (7)
2. Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..	28	(22)	6 (4)	15	(11)	11 (10)
3. Vocational Schools	..	..	..	..	7	(6)	— —	—	—	3 (2)
4. Teacher Training	..	..	..	..	9	(5)	4 (2)	—	—	— —

Number of Pupils

(i) Public Schools

								Boys	Girls
1. Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,103	29,920
2. Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	383	264
3. Vocational Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	—
4. Teacher Training	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	90
5. Higher Education									
(a) In the Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
(b) In the United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	1
(c) Elsewhere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	—

(ii) Independent Schools

1. Primary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	725	1,097
2. Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	195	123
3. Vocational Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	40

(iii) Distribution of Primary School Pupils by years of School Course

Year of School		No. of Pupils		
Course		Boys	Girls	Total
1	.. .. .	7,163	10,923	18,086
2	.. .. .	4,068	5,211	9,279
3	.. .. .	3,526	5,016	8,542
4	.. .. .	2,851	3,712	6,563
5	.. .. .	2,404	2,583	4,987
6	.. .. .	2,152	2,043	4,195
7	.. .. .	860	813	1,673
8	.. .. .	804	717	1,521
TOTALS	.. .. .	23,828	31,018	54,846



TABLE IXA

## STATISTICS CONCERNING MEDICAL AND HEALTH STAFF

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	General	Mission	Private
1. Registered physicians (persons with degrees recognised both locally and in the metropolitan country) .....	17	5	1
Licensed physicians (persons with degrees recognised locally but not having metropolitan recognition) .....	1	2	—
2. Nurses of senior training (persons with nursing training equivalent to that provided in the metropolitan country) .....	19	12	1
Certificated nurses (persons with certificate recognised locally but now having metropolitan recognition) .....	66	19	—
Partially trained nurses .....	49	20	—
3. Midwives of senior training (persons with midwifery training equivalent to that provided in the metropolitan country) .....	19	12	1
Certificated midwives (persons with certificates recognised locally but not having metropolitan recognition) .....	66	60	—
Partially trained midwives .....	4	7	—
4. Sanitary inspectors .....	3	—	—
5. Other .....	281	—	—

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TABLE IXB

## HOSPITALS, HEALTH CENTRES AND DISPENSARIES

		B e d s		C o t s	
		Paying Patients	Free Patients	Paying Patients	Free Patients
(1) Government :					
Francistown .....		14	124	5	48
Lobatsi .....		15	100	5	25
Maun .....		4	71	2	9
Serowe .....		5	122	5	43
(2) Mission :					
Kanye (Seventh Day Adventist) .....		124	48	44	8
Mochudi (D.R.C.) .....		47	23	11	2
Molepolole (Free Church of Scotland) .....		—	124	—	43
B. HEALTH CENTRES					
(1) Government :					
Gaberones .....		—	49	—	7
Ghanzi .....		4	32	1	2
Kasane .....		—	21	—	2
Mahalapye .....		—	52	—	16
Mochudi .....		—	8	—	2
Pilikwe (Tribal) .....		—	2	—	2
Rakops .....		—	8	—	5
Tsabong .....		—	10	—	—
(2) Mission :					
Khale (Roman Catholic) .....		—	4	—	—
Madinare (Church of England) .....		35	—	13	—
Maun Maternity Centre (London Missionary Society) .....		—	16	—	12
Ramoutsa (Lutheran) .....		40	—	12	—
Thamaga (Free Church of Scotland) .....		—	8	—	8
C. MENTAL HOME					
Government : Lobatsi .....		—	87	—	—
TOTAL BEDS AND COTS .....		288	909	98	234
Increase over 1962 .....		91	88	30	7
B. DISPENSARIES					
		With Resident Staff		Without Resident Staff	
Government Dispensaries .....		16		27	
Mission Dispensaries and centres at which clinics are held .....		6		28	
Medical Officers and Mission doctors pay regular visits, and regular air trips have been continued to outlying stations, either on scheduled or chartered flights.					
E. MISCELLANEOUS		1962		1963	
(1) Out-patients attendance .....		389,850		434,460	
(First attendances in 1963 - 330,025)					
(2) Operations — Major .....		854		743	
Minor .....		2,848		3,885	
(3) X-ray examinations .....		7,138		6,813	
(4) Mine recruits examined .....		29,952		18,850	
Rejected (mainly for poor physique or being under age) .....		1,265		879	

Medical Officers and Mission doctors pay regular visits, and regular air trips have been continued to outlying stations, either on scheduled or chartered flights.



TABLE IXC

## STATISTICS OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH DURING 1963

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	R
Recurrent expenditure	572,371
Capital expenditure	5,934
Colonial Development and Welfare expenditure	33,132
Expenditure for work carried out for public health and sanitation by departments other than Medical Department	5,100
Proportion of total expenditure on public health to total territorial expenditure	
Budget only	8.79%
Budget and C.D. & W.	8.53%
Expenditure on public health from non-governmental sources	
Missions	107,362
Native Recruiting Corporation	30,500

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TABLE X

## LIVESTOCK CENSUS — 1963

123

	BULLS				COWS				CALVES											
	Pure Bred	Old	Young		Cows	Heifers	Oxen	Tollies	Bull	Heifer	TOTAL CATTLE	Sheep	Goats	Horses	Camels	Mules	Donkeys	Pigs	Poultry	Dogs
Lobatsi .. ..	—	229	680		7803	3828	4419	3781	2422	2537	25699	23049	13112	355	—	19	1792	177	6543	1081
Werda .. ..	200	180	279		20784	8904	7707	8204	5946	6234	58438	9018	34503	1744	56	149	3476	20	3361	1462
Kanye .. ..	—	1395	2592		38845	13186	25404	10101	8339	8761	108623	21915	45728	772	—	71	2343	58	10106	3226
Molepolole ..	—	1276	3241		38223	13713	22448	8978	8834	9901	106614	10564	28596	536	—	14	2313	474	9693	2549
Gaberones ..	—	814	1443		33277	14641	21833	10300	7973	8836	99117	6332	17086	127	—	31	742	781	5090	2303
Machaneng ..	—	236	262		11128	5514	10208	4995	2503	2428	37274	2616	2953	100	—	17	442	183	3383	326
Mahalapye ..	—	1353	1801		59230	22709	20114	19574	13963	14714	153458	8585	20667	122	—	70	1215	85	2725	2429
Serowe .. ..	—	1487	4366		74427	25534	26701	18770	16048	17343	184676	10065	42263	988	—	8	3470	11	7771	2911
Palapye .. ..	—	1916	5346		75069	22977	25490	14812	12859	13405	171874	10858	38684	73	—	99	1624	325	9850	3001
Francistown ..	—	2188	5553		74909	30093	34899	18462	17339	17708	201151	16067	53358	292	—	61	2474	1323	37867	6304
Ngamiland ..	—	733	1905		48109	16759	14548	13302	9849	10834	116039	4338	34900	1662	—	4	4639	—	8965	2989
Ghanzi .. ..	—	299	580		27970	15281	6208	11987	6875	7527	76727	4093	27764	1897	—	50	3082	100	2589	778
Ghanzi Unclassified ..											10083									
TOTALS ..	200	12106	28048		509774	193139	219979	143266	112950	120228	1349773	127500	359614	8668	56	593	27612	3537	110943	29359
		40354			702913		363245		233178			487114								



TABLE XI

## LAWS ASSENTED TO DURING 1963

Road Traffic Law  
Final Appropriation (1961-62) Law  
Supplementary Appropriation (1962-63) Law  
Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Law  
Appropriation (1963-64) Law  
National Development Bank Law  
Mines and Minerals (Amendment) Law  
Tribal Territories (Amendment) Law  
Pounds (Amendment) Law  
Authentication of Documents (Amendment) Law  
Births and Deaths Registration (Amendment and further Provisions) Law  
Arms and Ammunition (Amendment) Law  
Employment Law  
Criminal Procedure and Evidence (Amendment) Law  
Hides and Skins Export (Amendment) Law  
Development Loan (No. 1) Law  
General Law (War Measures) Revision Law  
Railways (Temporary Adoption of Statutory Provisions) Law  
Control of Large Lotteries Law  
Games of Chance Law  
Small Lotteries (Amendment) Law  
Roads and Air Transport Advisory Board (Repeal) Law  
Income Tax (Amendment) Law  
Girls' and Women's Protections (Amendment) Law  
Administration of Estates (Amendment) Law  
Land Measure Law  
Cape Statutes (Revision) Law  
Deeds Registry (Amendment) Law  
Change of Name Law  
Widows and Orphans Pensions (Amendment) Law  
Overseas Service Law  
Immigration Law  
Prevention of Violence Abroad Law  
Legislative Council (Salaries and Allowances) Law  
Land Survey (Amendment) Law  
Income Tax (Rates) Law

TABLE XII

## BUILDING STATISTICS 1963

The following more important buildings were completed or near completion, either departmentally or by contract:—

	R
<b>MAHALAPYE</b>	
Additions to Agricultural Headquarters Office .....	2,000
<b>BAINES DRIFT</b>	
District Administration and Prison Stores .....	1,150
<b>TSABONG</b>	
General store .....	1,600
Additions to Gaol .....	750
<b>FRANCISTOWN</b>	
Police offices .....	5,200
Witness Accommodation .....	1,500
Community Welfare hall .....	6,000
<b>SEHITWA</b>	
New Police Post .....	4,600
<b>MAUN</b>	
Additions to Tsetse Fly Control office .....	1,500
<b>SEROWE</b>	
New village abattoir .....	9,917
Teacher Training College commercial .....	140,000
New Post offices erected at Moshupa, Seruli and Shoshong at	2,000 each
<b>RAMATHLABAMA</b>	
Veterinary Office and store .....	1,700
<b>KASANE</b>	
Agriculture and Forestry offices and store .....	3,800
<b>GABERONES</b>	
Office, Education .....	2,000
Office and Materials laboratory — P.W.D. ....	10,300
Technical Training and Trade School .....	21,000
<b>LOBATSI</b>	
Extensions to Mental Hospital .....	10,800
<b>PELENG VILLAGE</b>	
Small dispensary .....	2,000
Washing centre .....	1,600
<b>KANYE</b>	
Hospital — 7th Day Adventist Mission .....	55,050
<b>TRIBAL SCHOOLS</b>	
Primary schools at Molepolole and Mahalapye .....	19,000
Primary schools at Barolong, Bangwaketse and Ralakadi .....	25,000
Additional dormitory and classroom — Indian school .....	6,922
Eurafrican classrooms at Kanagas School .....	4,800
Tribal classrooms Bakwena tribe .....	5,000
Primary school Francistown .....	7,500
<b>HOUSING</b>	
Veterinary Department at Kuki .....	12,200
Veterinary Department at Makalamabedi .....	14,000
Teacher Training College at Serowe commenced .....	40,000



TABLE XIII — CASES DEALT WITH BY THE POLICE — A CASES

Offence	Cases Reported		Disposed of other than by Prosecution							Cases Prosecuted or Pending Prosecution					
	Cases brought forward from previous year.	Cases reported during current year.	Cases withdrawn by Police: complaint due to mistake of law or fact: civil cases.	Cases closed — warrant issued, accused not yet arrested.	True cases closed as undetected.	Cases closed found false or frivolous on enquiry.	Cases closed "Nolle Prosequi."	Cases closed — accused dead or insane.	Cases under enquiry carried forward to following year.	Cases sent for trial and concluded in Subordinate Court.	Cases sent for trial and concluded at High Court.	Cases sent for trial and concluded at African Courts.	Cases pending trial before any Court.	Cases withdrawn in Court by Public Prosecutor.	Cases in which conviction obtained.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>Offences Against the Person:</b>															
Abduction .. .. .	2	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	4
Abortion .. .. .	—	10	1	—	—	1	1	—	3	1	—	3	—	—	3
Assault, Common .. ..	63	774	47	6	7	16	—	—	50	285	—	423	3	—	646
Assault — G.B.H. .. ..	31	272	14	1	3	7	—	2	26	134	—	114	2	—	241
Assault — Indecent .. ..	2	35	2	2	2	1	—	—	2	16	—	12	—	—	25
Criminal Injuria .. .. .	1	4	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Culpable Homicide .. ..	8	10	—	1	—	2	3	—	4	8	—	—	—	—	6
Extortion .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Incest .. .. .	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2
Manstealing .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Murder .. .. .	28	19	2	—	1	11	1	1	19	3	8	1	—	—	10
Murder — Attempted .. .	5	10	1	—	—	6	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	3
Rape .. .. .	7	50	4	1	6	4	2	—	7	28	2	2	1	—	22
Rape — Attempted .. .	1	20	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	14	—	4	—	—	14
Sodomy — Attempted .. .	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Women and Girls' Protection Act .. .. .	1	9	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	4	—	1	—	—	4
TOTAL ..	151	1,225	73	13	21	55	7	3	121	501	10	566	6	—	984
<b>Offences Against Property:</b>															
Arson .. .. .	6	9	—	—	6	—	—	2	2	2	—	3	—	—	5
Fencing Law .. .. .	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fraud .. .. .	8	28	4	1	1	3	—	—	7	15	—	5	—	—	18
Housebreaking and Theft	124	463	20	13	182	13	—	—	107	141	3	108	—	—	239
Housebreaking with Intent	5	16	1	1	7	1	—	—	3	8	—	—	—	—	7
Malicious Injury to Property	7	71	3	—	5	4	—	1	4	46	—	15	—	—	53
Receiving Stolen Property	—	66	2	1	—	1	—	—	6	21	—	35	—	—	47
Robbery .. .. .	5	26	—	2	2	1	—	—	2	11	—	13	—	—	22
Stock Theft .. .. .	113	797	22	11	45	51	—	—	134	190	5	451	1	—	592
Theft .. .. .	241	1,176	70	28	351	80	—	1	176	397	5	307	2	—	651
Theft by Conversion .. .	23	142	19	2	4	7	—	1	18	46	1	67	—	—	102
Theft by False Pretences ..	5	74	5	—	5	8	—	—	10	17	—	34	—	—	51
TOTAL ..	537	2,870	147	59	609	169	—	5	469	894	14	1,038	3	—	1,787
<b>Offences Against Revenue:</b>															
African Tax .. .. .	102	2,989	88	322	2	44	—	—	92	1,934	—	609	—	—	2,531
Customs .. .. .	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2
Income Tax .. .. .	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Personal Tax .. .. .	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Radio Unlicensed .. ..	2	129	19	—	16	3	—	—	21	72	—	—	—	—	72
Trading w/o a Licence ..	—	30	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	25	—	—	—	—	25
TOTAL ..	104	3,161	111	323	18	49	—	—	116	2,039	—	609	—	—	2,636
<b>Against Lawful Authority:</b>															
Escape .. .. .	14	81	4	13	1	5	—	—	14	53	—	5	—	—	57
Perjury .. .. .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bribery .. .. .	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Public Violence .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	17	84	4	13	1	5	—	—	15	53	—	7	—	—	59
<b>Against Public Morality</b>															
Concealment of Birth ..	1	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2
Bestiality .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bigamy .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	1	6	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Against Local Laws</b>															
Liquor Laws .. .. .	40	545	5	2	1	31	—	—	5	345	—	195	1	—	52
Motor Vehicle Registration .. .. .	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roads .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	60	545	5	2	1	31	—	—	5	345	—	195	1	—	52
Miscellaneous .. .. .	214	4,776	222	23	30	113	2	1	194	4,097	1	328	2	—	4,35

TABLE XIII — CASES DEALT WITH BY THE POLICE — A CASES

[illegible]



**TABLE**  
**CASES DEALT WITH**  
**B CA**

OFFENCE	Total number of persons arrested or summoned to Court	Details of Persons	
		Number of persons found not guilty in Court and discharged	Number of persons arrested or summoned but withdrawn or taken to Court
	1	2	3
<i>Offences Against Person:</i>			
Abduction .. .. .	5	—	1
Abortion .. .. .	7	1	3
Assault, Common .. .. .	800	62	76
Assault, G.B.H. .. .. .	285	7	25
Assault, Indecent .. .. .	35	3	7
Criminal Injuria .. .. .	5	—	4
Culpable Homicide .. .. .	16	2	7
Extortion .. .. .	1	—	—
Incest .. .. .	3	—	—
Murder .. .. .	30	—	—
Murder, Attempted .. .. .	17	7	7
Rape .. .. .	51	10	17
Rape, Attempted .. .. .	19	4	2
Sodomy, Attempted .. .. .	4	—	2
Women and Girls' Protection Act..	8	1	3
TOTAL ..	1,286	97	154
<i>Offences Against Property:</i>			
Arson .. .. .	13	—	8
Fraud .. .. .	29	2	9
Housebreaking and Theft .. .. .	500	13	225
Housebreaking with Intent .. .. .	18	1	10
Malicious Injury to Property .. .. .	83	8	12
Receiving Stolen Property .. .. .	64	9	4
Robbery .. .. .	30	2	4
Stock Theft .. .. .	925	54	124
Theft .. .. .	1,054	58	309
Theft by Conversion .. .. .	142	12	27
Theft by False Pretences .. .. .	59	—	5
TOTAL ..	2,917	159	737
<i>Offences Against Revenue:</i>			
African Tax .. .. .	1,587	12	88
Customs .. .. .	3	—	1
Income Tax .. .. .	3	—	—
Personal Tax .. .. .	3	—	—
Radio, Unlicensed .. .. .	91	—	19
Trading without a Licence .. .. .	28	—	3
TOTAL ..	1,715	12	111
<i>Against Lawful Authority:</i>			
Bribery .. .. .	2	—	—
Perjury .. .. .	10	—	2
TOTAL ..	12	—	2
<i>Against Public Morality:</i>			
Bestiality .. .. .	1	—	—
Concealment of Birth .. .. .	3	—	1
TOTAL ..	4	—	1
<i>Against Local Laws:</i>			
Liquor Laws .. .. .	583	19	36
Motor Vehicle Registration .. .. .	1,022	4	68
TOTAL ..	1,605	23	104
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>			
	3,863	68	272
GRAND TOTAL ..	11,402	359	1,381

THE POLICE

ected	Details of Persons Convicted																					
er of persons ect of whom e Prosequi" entered	Total number of persons convicted				Death		Imprison- ment				Corporal Punish- ment				Fine				Other			
	Juv.						Juv.				Juv.				Juv.				Juv.			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	576	71	14	I	—	—	116	10	—	—	6	6	—	—	420	26	3	—	34	35	5	I
—	205	34	14	—	—	—	115	13	3	—	45	7	—	—	38	18	—	—	7	3	4	—
—	24	—	I	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	6	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
—	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	—
—	5	2	—	—	—	—	3	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	I	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	I	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	I	—	—	—	—	2	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	9	4	I	—	5	—	4	4	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	21	—	3	—	—	—	19	—	2	—	I	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	—
—	11	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	868	115	35	I	5	—	290	32	6	—	60	—	17	—	460	45	3	—	53	38	9	I
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	4	I	—	—	—	—	4	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	18	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
—	229	2	29	2	—	—	218	I	6	—	5	—	13	—	—	—	4	—	6	I	6	2
—	5	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	49	7	6	I	—	—	13	2	I	—	7	—	I	—	15	3	—	—	14	2	4	I
—	36	13	2	—	—	—	36	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
—	23	I	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	I	—	—
—	725	9	13	—	—	—	689	3	4	—	12	—	6	—	23	4	—	—	I	2	3	—
—	534	57	84	12	—	—	378	21	13	—	58	—	36	—	63	21	23	—	35	15	12	12
—	100	2	I	—	—	—	64	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	16	2	—	—	2	—	I	—
—	52	2	—	—	—	—	21	2	—	—	6	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
—	1,775	94	137	15	—	—	1,456	41	24	—	108	—	58	—	135	30	27	—	76	23	28	15
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1,487	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,363	—	—	—	99	—	—	—
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
—	69	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	23	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1,587	5	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,461	5	—	—	101	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	7	I	—	—	—	—	6	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	—
—	9	I	—	—	—	—	8	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	I	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	I	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	I
—	I	I	—	I	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	I	—	I
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	138	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115	275	—	—	23	115	—	—
—	940	8	2	—	—	—	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	745	2	I	—	84	6	I	—
—	1,078	398	2	—	—	—	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	680	277	I	—	107	121	I	—
—	3,178	296	42	7	—	—	640	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	2,190	158	11	—	348	134	29	7
16	8,496	910	216	24	5	—	2,531	78	32	—	168	—	75	—	5,106	515	42	—	686	317	67	1



TABLE XIV

RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE

A. Norms of Monthly Rainfall (Inches)

	S.lat., °	E.long., °	Alt. above s.l. (ft.)	J.	F.	M.	A.	M.	J.	J.	A.	S.	O.	N.	D.
Tsabong	26 03	22 27	3,150	1·62	1·98	1·78	1·26	0·46	0·39	0·08	0·04	0·35	0·52	0·96	1·50
Gaberones	24 40	25 55	3,225	3·54	3·47	3·51	1·37	0·57	0·24	0·18	0·18	0·51	1·60	2·77	3·71
Tsane*	24 01	21 53	3,668	2·59	1·94	2·42	1·04	0·31	0·23	0·20	0·02	0·02	0·40	2·09	0·98
Mahalapye	23 05	26 48	3,301	3·58	3·25	2·85	0·91	0·49	0·17	0·14	0·10	0·23	1·15	2·67	2·99
Serowe	22 23	26 43	3,511	3·65	3·39	3·08	0·89	0·39	0·08	0·08	0·08	0·17	0·95	2·25	3·31
Ghanzi	21 42	21 39	3,710	3·85	3·69	3·11	1·50	0·31	0·05	0·01	0·01	0·06	0·84	1·79	2·57
Francistown	21 13	27 30	3,304	4·00	3·23	2·71	0·67	0·21	0·08	0·02	0·03	0·08	0·88	2·23	3·43
Maun	19 59	23 25	3,101	4·11	3·75	3·17	0·98	0·20	0·02	0·00	0·00	0·04	0·65	1·70	2·88
Shakawe	12 22	21 51	3,350	4N30	6·72	3·50	0·69	0·21	0·04	0·00	0·00	0·23	0·96	3·17	5·43
Kasane	17 49	25 09	3,002	6·68	6·41	4·04	1·07	0·22	0·03	0·00	0·00	0·10	0·67	2·89	5·23

B1. Norms of Monthly Mean Maximum Temperatures (Deg. Fahrenheit)

	S.lat., °	E.long., °	Alt. above s.l. (ft.)	J.	F.	M.	A.	M.	J.	J.	A.	S.	O.	N.	D.
Tsabong	26 03	22 27	3,150	94·1	92·1	87·6	82·8	76·5	71·4	71·4	77·4	82·6	88·3	91·6	93·7
Gaberones	24 40	25 55	3,225	90·5	88·9	86·0	82·6	76·8	72·1	72·3	77·5	83·8	89·1	89·4	90·1
Tsane	24 01	21 53	3,668*	92·3	90·9	87·8	82·4	77·0	74·1	71·6	78·1	83·8	90·3	90·7	93·4
Mahalapye	23 05	26 48	3,301	87·6	86·2	84·0	81·5	75·9	71·2	71·6	76·5	83·1	87·8	87·6	88·2
Serowe	22 23	26 43	3,511	86·2	85·3	83·1	80·6	76·6	71·4	71·2	75·9	82·6	87·6	86·9	86·2
Ghanzi	21 42	21 39	3,710	90·1	89·2	86·2	83·7	79·2	73·9	74·7	80·1	86·9	91·9	91·6	90·6
Francistown	21 13	27 30	3,304	87·8	86·4	83·3	78·8	73·8	74·5	78·6	85·8	90·1	89·2	89·2	88·3
Maun	19 59	23 25	3,101	89·6	89·2	87·6	86·9	82·2	76·6	77·2	83·3	90·7	95·0	93·6	90·5
Shakawe	12 22	21 51	3,350	87·1	86·9	86·4	85·8	81·5	77·4	78·4	84·2	89·6	95·5	91·9	68·3
Kasane	17 49	25 09	3,002	87·3	87·5	87·3	86·9	83·3	79·2	79·9	84·2	91·9	95·5	92·5	88·0

B2. Norms of Monthly Mean Minimum Temperatures (Deg. Fahrenheit)

	S.lat., °	E.long., °	Alt. above s.l. (ft.)	J.	F.	M.	A.	M.	J.	J.	A.	S.	O.	N.	D.
Tsabong	26 03	22 27	3,150	65·3	64·8	60·4	51·3	41·2	34·2	33·6	38·8	45·0	54·0	58·8	62·6
Gaberones	24 40	25 55	3,225	63·9	63·7	59·9	51·8	41·9	35·4	34·7	39·4	48·0	57·2	60·6	62·2
Tsane	24 01	21 53	3,668*	66·2	64·2	60·6	53·6	42·1	37·4	33·8	42·8	49·1	55·6	60·4	63·3
Mahalapye	23 05	26 48	3,301	64·9	64·0	60·4	53·2	43·7	36·5	35·6	42·4	50·5	59·5	63·0	64·4
Serowe	22 23	26 43	3,511	63·3	61·5	59·7	52·7	44·8	38·7	37·6	42·4	50·2	58·1	61·9	64·0
Ghanzi	21 42	21 39	3,710	64·2	63·5	60·4	54·3	45·1	38·9	38·1	44·1	50·2	59·2	61·9	63·5
Francistown	21 13	27 30	3,304	64·8	64·0	61·3	56·1	47·8	40·5	41·2	45·5	54·0	61·2	64·0	64·6
Maun	19 59	23 25	3,101	66·0	65·7	64·5	57·8	49·3	42·3	42·1	47·5	55·4	63·7	66·0	66·0
Shakawe	12 22	21 51	3,350	65·8	65·7	63·9	58·6	48·0	40·5	38·8	42·3	51·4	60·6	63·9	63·1

C. Rainfall (Inches) for the Year 1963 (Monthly Totals) Comparative figures for 1959-1962 and Norm.

	J.	F.	M.	A.	M.	J.	J.	A.	S.	O.	N.	D.	1963	1959	1960	1961	1962	Annual Norm.
Tsabong	2.62	0.21	2.62	1.26	1.49	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	2.54	0.61	12.96	9.13	8.54	18.57	8.48	10.95
Gaberones	3.03	0.31	1.04	0.95	0.71	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.77	2.79	1.21	13.75	15.23	20.06†	18.80	15.89	21.35
Tsane	6.46	1.78	2.03	1.88	1.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.10	1.55	1.06	17.08	7.64	9.97†	17.65	6.11	12.24*
Mahalapye	1.20	0.67	0.71	2.48	0.63	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.62	3.61	1.19	14.40	10.06	17.03	16.46	12.46	18.53
Serowe	5.21	0.02	0.43	3.60	0.79	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.08	2.38	2.32	16.99	11.69	19.12	21.12	12.21	18.32
Ghanzi	3.10	1.80	2.94	1.99	0.07	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.90	1.50	3.52	5.75	30.86	12.82	8.00†	15.00	9.84	12.79
Francistown	3.41	1.08	0.03	2.23	0.00	1.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02	k.44	4.32	14.92	12.94	13.77	18.42	16.91	17.57
Maun	8.21	2.34	2.62	0.00	0.19	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.17	3.86	8.21	21.11	15.24	13.16	27.58	17.42	17.50
Shakawe	3.43	2.94	4.14	1.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49	5.8	4.21	22.35	27.12†	22.55	20.66	22.48	25.25
Kasane	4.65	4.94	0.75	0.02	0.00	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	4.22	7.72	23.82	20.96	24.38	33.48	23.63	27.34

D. Maximum and Minimum Temperatures (Deg. Fahrenheit) for the Year 1963 (Monthly Means)

	J.	J.	F.	M.	A.	M.	J.	J.	A.	S.	O.	N.	D.
	max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	max. min.	max. min.
Tsabong	91.4	67.9	94.6	65.3	80.6	52.5	36.0	68.2	75.2	88.3	88.9	89.8	93.9
Gaberones	87.4	67.1	91.9	66.0	80.2	54.9	40.5	70.0	77.4	86.9	89.1	87.1	90.9
Tsane	89.2	66.3	92.1	64.6	78.8	52.9	36.3	69.4	75.9	87.4	91.2	88.9	90.9
Mahalapye	85.6	64.8	87.3	65.5	76.1	56.1	40.6	—	—	—	—	—	61.7
Serowe	82.4	62.6	83.7	62.1	76.3	57.4	—	66.8	77.4	84.7	86.9	86.4	83.8
Ghanzi	86.2	65.5	90.0	62.8	81.5	55.0	40.8	73.6	79.5	89.8	94.1	88.2	87.6
Francistown	84.0	67.5	83.5	64.0	77.7	55.4	43.2	43.0	78.8	86.7	89.2	87.6	86.4
Maun	85.6	65.7	88.0	64.0	84.9	57.2	43.7	76.8	81.9	81.8	94.6	89.1	85.6
Shakawe	82.2	67.8	85.8	66.0	84.0	59.7	41.5	41.9	81.9	89.1	94.5	86.9	78.7
Kasane	84.4	65.8	83.9	64.9	85.3	59.5	46.0	—	86.5	92.8	93.0	88.3	84.4

Notes: \*No officially accepted norm exists for rainfall at Tsane: the figures given are the average over the past five years.  
†These totals are incomplete, since in one or more months during the year in question no record was kept of rainfall.



TABLE XV

**COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL TABLE OF NUMBERS OF  
POSTAL TRANSACTIONS**

	1962	1963
Money orders issued .....	4,029	4,405
Money orders paid .....	1,805	2,355
Postal orders issued .....	50,436	46,077
Postal orders paid .....	14,842	15,976
Savings bank deposits .....	4,993*	4,346
Savings bank withdrawals .....	6,474*	4,351
Pensions paid .....	831	792
Radio listeners' licences issued .....	2,587	2,801
Registered articles delivered .....	111,700	145,434
Insured parcels posted .....	8,925	9,174

\* Savings Bank of the Republic of South Africa which operated in Bechuanaland until 31st December, 1962.

## APPENDIX II

## MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE AND AFRICAN COUNCILS

(AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1963).

## THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

*President:*

Her Majesty's Commissioner

*Ex-officio Members:*

The Chief Secretary  
 The Financial Secretary  
 The Attorney-General

*Official Members:*

The Development Secretary  
 The Administration Secretary

*Nominated Members*

Kgosi Bathoen II, C.B.E.  
 Mr. R. England, C.B.E., J.P.  
 Mr. S. Khama, O.B.E.  
 Mr. D. J. C. Morgan, J.P.

## THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

*The Speaker:*

Dr. A. M. Merriweather, O.B.E.

*Ex-officio-Members*

The Chief Secretary  
 The Financial Secretary  
 The Attorney-General

*Official Members:*

The Development Secretary  
 The Administration Secretary  
 Mr. W. O. Davies (Director of Public Works)  
 Mr. J. Falconer (Director of Veterinary Services)  
 Mr. C. J. Hunter (Director of Education)  
 Dr. W. R. Gemmell (Director of Medical Services)  
 Mr. N. B. Rutherford, O.B.E. (Div. Comm., North)



*Elected Members:*

Kgosi Bathoen II, C.B.E., M.E.C.  
 Mr. R. England, C.B.E., J.P., M.E.C.  
 Mr. S. Khama, O.B.E., M.E.C.  
 Mr. D. J. C. Morgan, J.P., M.E.C.  
 Mr. A. C. J. Adams  
 Mr. A. R. Chand  
 Mr. J. G. Haskins, O.B.E.  
 Mr. Q. K. J. Masire, J.P.  
 Kgosi Mokgosi, M.B.E.  
 Mr. N. C. Molomo  
 Mr. L. Mosielele  
 Mr. G. S. Mosinyi  
 Mr. L. J. Mynhardt  
 Mr. L. D. Raditladi  
 Mr. T. C. P. Shaw  
 Mr. G.W. Sim  
 Mr. T. T. Tsheko  
 Mr. A. M. Tsoebebe  
 Mr. R. Vize  
 Mr. H. T. Wharren  
 (one by-election pending)

*Nominated Members:*

Mr. J. Gugushe  
 Mr. M. A. Maribe  
 Mr. G. P. Taylor

**THE AFRICAN COUNCIL***President:*

Her Majesty's Commissioner

*Official Members:*

The Chief Secretary  
 The Divisional Commissioner, North  
 The Development Secretary  
 The Financial Secretary  
 The Administration Secretary  
 The Attorney-General

*African Authorities:*

Kgosi Bathoen II, C.B.E., M.E.C.  
 Kgosi Mokgosi, M.B.E.  
 Kgosi Kgosi Gaborone  
 Kgosi Montshiwa  
 Kgosi Neale Sechele II

Kgosi Linchwe Kgafela II  
 Mrs. E. P. Moremi, O.B.E.  
 Mr. R. G. Kgamane, C.B.E., B.E.M.

*Elected Members*

BAMANGWATO:

Mr. S. Khama, O.B.E., M.E.C.  
 Mr. A. M. Tsoebebe, M.L.C.  
 Mr. G. D. Mosinyi, M.L.C.  
 Mr. K. T. Motsete  
 Mr. G. Marobela  
 Mr. M. Nwako  
 Mr. L. M. Seretse, J.P.

BATAWANA:

Mr. T. T. Tsheko, M.L.C.  
 Mr. R. Harry  
 Mr. M. Mogalakwe

CHOBE:

Mr. L. Kabika

FRANCISTOWN:

Mr. J. Gugushe, M.L.C.  
 Mr. J. B. Modise

GHANZI

Mr. M. Gaebuse

BAKGATLA:

Mr. M. A. Maribe, M.L.C.  
 Mr. N. C. Molomo, M.L.C.

BAKWENA:

Mr. L. Mosielele, M.L.C.  
 Mr. B. Kenosi  
 Mr. P. Kgosidintsi

BAMALETE:

Mr. M. Moagi  
 Mr. P. Motsumi

BANGWAKETSE:

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 Mr. K. R. Bome, J.P.  
 Mr. R. N. Kalabeng, J.P.  
 Mr. M. Mosielele

BAROLONG:

Mr. J. Dinku  
 Mr. O. B. Marumola



## BATLOKWA:

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Mr. M. Segokgo

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